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Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1860.

DISPATCH FROM MR. SEWARD.

He Speaks but Once in Illinois.

Julius White, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, yesterday received the following dispatch from Governor Seward:

ST. PAUL, Sept. 19, 1860.

Julius White, Esq.:

In answer to your inquiry, I shall not make a speech at Quincy or Princeton. I shall speak but once in Illinois, and that at Chicago, Oct. 2d.

Yours, &c.,
WM. H. SEWARD.

Hence the Republicans of this State who desire to hear Mr. Seward, must embrace the only opportunity presented, and help swell the crowd who will greet him here on the 2d. Come on boys!

William B. Plato

Will address the people at

Little Rock, Kane Co.	Sept. 22.
Sycamore, DeKalb Co.	Sept. 2[illegible].
[illegible], Lee Co.	Oct. 5.
[illegible], Whiteside Co.	Oct. 9.
Rock Island	Oct. 12.

Joint Discussion.

The undersigned hereby agree to a joint discussion of the political questions of the day, at the following times and places:

Belvidere, Boone county	Thursday,	" 17
Rockford, Winnebago county	Saturday,	" 19
Freeport, Stephenson county	Wednesday,	Oct. 3
Oregon, Ogle county	Friday,	" 5
Mt. Carroll, Carroll county	Wednesday,	" 10
Galena, Jo Daviess county	Saturday,	" 20

Mr. Fuller will open and close the discussions at Waukegan, Belvidere, Freeport and Mt. Carroll, and Mr. Rawlins at the other places. The party opening shall speak one hour, and the other party following one hour and a half, and the party opening to close.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Republican Elector.
JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Democratic Elector.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

Grand Republican Mass Meeting at Bishop Hill, Henry County, Ill., on Friday the 21st of September.

Farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants, laborers, and especially *Democrats*, are invited. Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Wm. Kellogg and Jo. Knox will be the American speakers. C. J. Sundell, Esq., of Chicago, and other Scandinavians from abroad will address their countrymen, who are all expected to be there from Acery and surrounding Counties. Come on, Freemen, a good time can be anticipated.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Cook County are hereby notified that a Convention will be held at the Wigwam, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 25th day of September instant, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following named offices, viz.:

A State Senator for this Senatorial District.
Sheriff.
Clerk of Circuit Court.
Coroner, and
State's Attorney.

There will also be nominated at the same time and place, two candidates each for the House of Representatives, in the fifty-sixth and fifty seventh Representative Districts.

The several Wards and Towns will be entitled to representation in said Convention as follows, viz:

	No. Delegates.		No. Delegates.
1st Ward Chicago	11	Palos	2
2d "	12	Lyons	2
3d "	7	Maine	1
4th "	6	Elk Grove	2
5th "	18	Orland	1
6th "	17	West Chicago	2
7th "	16	Lake	1
8th "	7	Thornton	2
9th "	4	Leyden	1
10th "	9	Lake View	2
Proviso	2	Northfield	2
Worth	3	Lemont	1
Wheeling	3	Niles	2
Cicero	1	Evanston	2
South Chicago	1	Schaumberg	1
Bloom	2	Jefferson	2
Bremen	2	Barrington	2
Palatine	3	Hanover	2
Rich	2	New Trier	1

The Primary meetings will be held on Saturday, the 22nd day of September, as follows, viz: In the several Wards of Chicago, polls will be opened at four o'clock, P. M. and continue open till eight o'clock P. M., at the following named places:

In the Town of Wheeling, at the house of Frederick Arnold in East Wheeling; in Palos, at Mark Burroughs' School House and in the remaining Towns of the County at the usual places of holding elections, at two o'clock P. M. except the Town of Evanston, where the meeting will be held at the Reynolds' House, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The several Ward and Town Committees, as heretofore, will call the Primary meetings to order and act as Judges of election thereat.

The Committee further recommend that the delegates to the County Convention from the City of Chicago, and from the Towns of North Chicago, South Chicago and West Chicago, be empowered by their respective Wards and Towns to nominate Ward and Town Supervisors, and such other Town officers as are to be chosen at the general election.

GEO. SCHNEIDER,
JULIUS WHITE,
LUTHER HAVEN,
FREDERICK TUTTLE,
E. S. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM WAYMAN,
H. KENNICOTT,
Cook County Central Committee.

CHICAGO, September 10, 1860.

POLITICAL RECORD OF DOUGLAS.

New Beauties and More of 'Em!

The Republican State Central Committee have been induced by the extraordinary demand for their campaign document entitled the "Political Record of Stephen A. Douglas on the Slavery Question," (50,000 copies having been called for within three weeks after its issue) to order the printing of a third edition, with several new and curious extracts from Mr. Douglas' public harangues. The whole document has been revised and rearranged by the Secretary of the Committee, and the new matter has been inserted in its chronological order. The table of contents of the new edition is as follows:

PART I.—ANTI-SLAVERY.—1. Mr. Douglas endeavors to prohibit slavery in States; 2. *He distinctly asserts the power of Congress to govern the Territories*; 3 He regards the Missouri Compromise as a "Sacred Thing;" 4. He awards the glory of the Missouri Compromise to Henry Clay; 5. He believes it is not unjust to the South to exclude slavery from the Territories; 6. He advocates the "Irrepressible Conflict" and the ultimate extinction of slavery; 7. He believes that Congress may rightfully exclude slaves, banks or ardent spirits from the Territories; 8. Anti-slavery Resolutions in the Illinois Legislature; 10. Mr. Douglas votes for the Resolutions; 11. He thought the Missouri Compromise should have been extended to the Pacific; 12. *He says the people of the Northwest were conscientiously opposed to slavery*; 13. He believes in the "Higher Law;" 14. Slavery in New Mexico—Mr. Douglas' opinions thereon in 1850; 15. The three Nebraska Bills.

PART II.—PRO-SLAVERY.—1 "Popular Sovereignty"—Its exact definition as shown by Mr. Douglas' Record; 2. He votes down Popular Sovereignty; 3. He does it again; 4. He says it is a question for the Supreme Court; 5. What the Supreme Court decides; 6. Points established by the decision; 7. Mr. Douglas endorses the whole decision; 8. He believes that the rights of the people of the Territories are "held in abeyance;" 9. He says that slaves are recognized as "Property" by the Constitution; 10. He says that slaves may be taken to the Territories like other property; 11. What he is obliged to do in the premises; 12. He drops Popular Sovereignty altogether; 13. He goes for Supreme Court Sovereignty; 14. He tells how to carry out Supreme Court Sovereignty; 15. He is utterly opposed to "Squatter Sovereignty;" 16. He repudiates Territorial Sovereignty, also; 17. A question which he will not answer; 18. He endorses the Wickliffe Resolution calling for a Territorial Slave Code; 19. He endeavors to bring Kansas into the Union without having her Constitution submitted to the people; 20. He defends the Border Ruffians of Missouri; 21. He declares the Bogus Legislature of Kansas to have been valid; 22. He says the people of Kansas must be subdued; 24. He thinks Senator Sumner should be "kicked like a dog;" 24. He vindicates David R. Atchison; 25. He thinks Senator Trumbull is a traitor and that all traitors should be hung; 26. He endorses the Lecompton Constitution in advance; 27. He says the Declaration of Independence was not intended to include "all men;" 28. He says Slavery is in accordance with the Rules of Civilization and Christianity; 29. He don't care whether Slavery is voted down or voted up; 30. He urges that Slavery should last forever; 31. *He says if he were a citizen of Louisiana, he would vote for the perpetuation of Slavery*; 32. He thinks Slavery is a mere question of dollars and cents; 33. *He says the Almighty has required the existence of Slavery*; 34. He goes for a Sedition Law; 35. The upshot of John Brown's invasion of Virginia as shown by the majority of the Senate Harper's Ferry Committee; 36. Mr. Douglas justifies Detention; 37. Jeff. Davis repudiates the Sedition Law; 38. Mr. Douglas tells what "Popular Sovereignty" has done; 39. His last fling at the people of Kansas.

PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS.—1. Unfriendly Legislation; 2. He thinks Congress must determine when Popular Sovereignty shall begin in a Territory; 3. His views of National Parties and National Creeds.

Each caption enumerated above designates a quotation from Mr. Douglas's public speeches, letters or official reports, with the exact reference to date and page, enabling all persons who have access to the records to verify the extracts. Nearly all the references are to the *Congressional Globe*, or the official documents of the Senate. The accuracy of the references may be depended on in every instance.

This document is kept at the Republican State Central Committee Rooms and at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE office. Persons desiring to procure it from us can have their orders filled at the following rates:

Single copies	5 cents.
Per dozen	20 cents.
Per hundred	$1.25.
Per thousand	10.00.

Orders by mail must be accompanied with postage at the rate of one cent for each copy when the number is less than twelve; five cents for twelve copies, and at that rate for any number over twelve.

VIVA GARIBALDI.

The latest dispatches by the Europa say that Garibaldi entered Naples on the 7th! The news lacks confirmation; but we have not long to wait for intelligence that he is at the head of Neapolitan affairs—the foremost man in Europe!

A QUESTION OF FACT.

At the joint discussion between Messrs. Fuller and Rawlings, at Waukegan on Tuesday evening, (where, by the way, the latter was so badly worsted that his party friends expressed much pity for him), a question of fact was raised as to whether Mr. Douglas used the following language in the debates on the admission of Iowa into the Union, in the year 1845:

"The father may bind his son during his minority, but the moment he attains his majority his fetters are severed, and he is free to regulate his own conduct. SO WITH THE TERRITORIES: THEY ARE SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION AND CONTROL OF CONGRESS DURING THEIR INFANCY—THEIR MINORITY; but when they attain their majority AND OBTAIN ADMISSION INTO THE UNION, they are free from all restraints and restrictions, except such as the Constitution of the United States has imposed upon each and all of the States."

Mr. Fuller asserted that Mr. Douglas held such language on the occasion referred to, reading it from a copy of the "Political Record of Stephen A. Douglas on the Slavery Question." The Democrats present denied it on the authority of the Chicago *Times and Herald*.

We refer to the matter for the purpose of saying that the passage will be found in Mr. Douglas' speech of February 23d, 1845, on the bills for the admission of Iowa and Florida into the Union, as printed in the fourteenth volume of the *Congressional Globe*, page 284, and that we will pay one hundred dollars for each copy of that volume of the *Globe* (unmutilated) which does not contain the above paragraph in Mr. Douglas' speech on that occasion.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The near approach of the day for nominating members of the Legislature reminds us that a very important question touching the pay of the officers of Cook county ought now to engage the attention of the voters. That pay, in the case of the Sheriff, the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and the Treasurer, is enormous, and should be greatly reduced. Doubtless the compensation received by these officers has been a good deal exaggerated by rumor and downright lying; but it is certain that is cut of all proportion to what business or professional men or master mechanics receive for their time, as well as much greater than these officers could hope for in any place where their pay was measured by the worth of their services. But be the sum greater or smaller, it is time for a reform to be instituted and for the people to be relieved of the direct and indirect taxation required to make up the sums that these officials annually lay by.

The plan which has been proposed, to pay each of these officers a salary instead of fees, is, if desirable, impracticable, because in case of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at least, the Constitution of the State requires that his pay shall be by fees, and we do not clearly see how the Sheriff, whose business this month may require two, and next month, ten deputies, can well be paid a fixed salary, and at the same time insure the prompt execution of his duties. But there is a way by which, in the reduction of fees, where fees are pointed out by the Constitution of the State or by good policy, and in the fixing of moderate but sufficient salaries where a salary is best, this reform may be accomplished. Were the net compensation of each of these men to be no more than the amount that a competent man can command as the manager of any other business of equal importance, we have no fears that the offices would go a-begging, nor that first-rate men could not be found to discharge their duties.

We have the satisfaction of being able to say that on this question, Mr. Ogden, who has been named by his Republican friends for the Senate, has the opinion that the great mass of the voters of Cook County entertain, and that, if elected, he will be faithful and diligent in effecting the desired reform in the way best calculated to advance the interests of the people. Why should he not, on this question as well as on all other questions, be in favor of the most rigid economy consistent with the safety of the public? He is by far the largest tax-payer in the county, and unquestionably has more at stake in the matter of low salaries than almost any other man in Illinois. What injuriously affects the masses also affects him. What is wrong in the disbursement of public money, is felt by him. Where the small-tax payer pays five dollars unnecessarily, he pays five hundred. He could be trusted with all such questions, even were he not the choice of the Republican party which is committed in its National, State and City platforms to rigid economy and accountability in the management of public affairs. Economy is no man's patent right. The PRESS AND TRIBUNE has been preaching it for years; and on the question of the pay of the county officers it has always been in favor of a great reduction. We know of nobody who opposes that reduction—not even the recipients of the enormous pay of which we in common with all the people of the county complain. In making the nominations for the Legislature, the Convention will, then, hardly go amiss. Where there is but one opinion, it can hardly go wrong. But let the matter be agitated.

AGONY OF THE COTTONOCRACY.

The Cottonocracy of New York met at Cooper Institute on Monday evening last, and after the usual business for buncombe, passed the following resolutions:

1st. That, as Electors of President and Vice-President were the creations of the Federal Constitution, stepping in between the direct vote of the people, and cutting off their direct vote for President and Vice-President, thus stopping the people from the direct expression of their preferences for the Presidency, the only resource left for us, the people all agreeing upon the sacrifice of mere men preferences—is, to insist upon one electoral ticket—in order to present one common front against the common adversary of national peace, concord, and unity.

2d. That as we are no man's party, belonging to neither Breckinridge, Bell nor Douglas, but our own masters, with independent wills and powers, no mere Party Convention, no Political Machine can harness us to drag and draw each other to pieces, and therefore we should have no mere Breckinridge ticket, nor Bell ticket, nor Douglas ticket, but one common Union ticket.

3d. And that in order to create and secure such a ticket, the President of this meeting be authorized to select a committee of fifteen gentlemen, vested with full powers to adopt such an electoral ticket as the crisis and country now demand.

The New York *Tribune* invites these gentlemen to hurry up their work and get their ticket in the field, else the cost of their great demonstration will go for naught. Bring on your fusion.

Go It, Blondin!

During the Prince's visit to Niagara, Blondin surpassed himself and all his former hair-brained exploits. In addition to the usual items in his programme, he added one item which many people supposed was a "dodge," to draw a crowd. But when the time came, the intrepid little Frenchman was on hand for the fulfillment of all he had promised; and, in spite of the remonstrances of the Prince and his party, actually traversed his rope on *stilts!* In making one of the prodigious leaps advertised in his bill, he was obliged to come down astride the rope; but, without removing his stilts, regained his footing and successfully completed the trip! The stilts used on this occasion were about two feet high, and furnished at the lower end with three short prongs of iron, which served him as claws do a bird. In the history of recklessness and dare deviltry, there is nothing like this exploit!

FUSION IN IOWA.—An attempt is now making by the pro-slavery factions of Iowa, to fuse upon the basis of two electors for Douglas, one for Belleverett, and one for Breckinridge. The Republicans of Iowa are prepared to thrash out the lot, fused or unfused.

Personal.

Senator Trumbull was in the city last evening, on his way to Mendota, where to-day he is to meet O. B. Ficklin, the champion of the Illinois Democracy, in a discussion of current political questions.

Hon. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, is at the Tremont House. We learn that he is making arrangements for his removal to this city, preparatory to assuming the duties imposed by his recent connection with the Illinois Central Railroad. He will be gladly welcomed by the people of Illinois.

The Know Nothing and Irish Meeting in New York.

The N. Y. *Herald* goes into extacies over a mass meeting of Know Nothings and Irish held at Cooper Institute Monday night, and calls it "the greatest demonstration ever held in the United States." The Institute was full and 10,000 persons were claimed to be outside of the building, the whole making about 14,000 persons by the *Herald's* own count. Is it ignorant of the fact that the Republicans have had *twenty* larger meetings this campaign? The whole Cooper Institute crowd might have been subtracted from the Springfield gathering without missing it. What does the *Herald* think of that? If old Bennett wants to see a crowd that is a crowd, let him drop into this city on October 2d; after that we will hear no more about the "greatest meeting ever held in the United States" being held in a building less than half the size of our Chicago Wigwam, together with some rag-tag rabble out of doors.

The Late Episcopal Convention.

The following is the vote of the clergy in the late Episcopal Convention on the most important question before that body—that of the appointment of a committee upon a resolution offered by Judge Otis of this city, to investigate the Cathedral lot transaction.

Those who voted against the appointment of an Investigating Committee, as proposed by Judge Otis, were Rev. Messrs. Benedict, Benson, Bostwick, Capron, S. Chase, Clover, Dresser, Heister, Morrison, Mitchel, Pulford, Richmond, Ryall, Roberts, Warner, Waterbury, Wilkinson, West, Gilbert—19.

In favor of the Investigation: Rev. Messrs. Barton, H. N. Bishop, Brednax, Carpenter, Cheney, Clarke, Clarkson, Cowell, Cooper, Fulton, Hodges, Locke, Pratt, Stout, Smithett, Tuttle, Thompson, Waite—18.

It will be seen that every clergymen in the Convention from this city (nine in all) voted for the investigation.

The right of Mr. Gilbert to a seat in the Convention, was disputed on the ground that he had never officiated anywhere, and was a deacon without full qualifications, and it was contended that his right to a seat should be decided before he voted, according to one of the canons, viz.:—"The right of any Clergyman of this diocese to a seat in the Convention, shall, if disputed, be determined by the Convention itself." The Bishop refused his right to be questioned because his name was not challenged immediately when called. His vote, it appears decided the question. He was ordained on Wednesday, and was present as a spectator on Wednesday and Thursday. It became evident on Thursday afternoon that the vote would be close, and on Thursday evening, after the adjournment of the Convention, the Bishop directed the Secretary to put Mr. Gilbert's name on the list.

A Bolter.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I felt indifferent between Wentworth and Ogden on the Senatorship, until I read his infamous article in to-day's *Democrat*. As I am not disposed to follow Long John out of the Republican into the Democratic party, I expect to support the ticket nominated by the Republican County Convention.

The full scope of Wentworth's propositions may not have been observed by many who read his article. Permit me to analyze it:

1st. He assumes that every man who does not prefer him to Mr. Ogden for Senator, is opposed to a reduction of high salaries. A more untrue or dishonest assumption cannot be made. The friends of Mr. Ogden, and that gentleman himself, are as much in favor of retrenchment and economy as Wentworth.

2d. W. declares that if he is not nominated for Senator, and the ticket he may get up is not adopted by the Convention, he will not protect the polls against ruffianism and fraudulent voting—he will violate his oath of office to be revenged, and defeat the Republican ticket. He intimates very broadly that his policemen will be placed on the side of the rowdies and Irish.

Wide-Awakes! do you hear that threat? The Republicans will rely on you to preserve the purity of the ballot box and the rights of Freemen.

3d. He announces that he will not abide by the nominations of the Republican County Convention, but will bolt and "Call a public meeting without distinction of party," and ask a nomination at its hands. He calls on the "Democrats" to join him, and thinks with their aid "he can elect a united delegation to Springfield." This would be a nice little arrangement by which my friend Long John, by the aid of his "united delegation," could step into Lyman Trumbull's shoes.

After he has called his Celtic cohorts together and assumed their leadership, John will then be prepared to unmask his hostility to Trumbull and Lincoln.

4th. He says "he holds himself exonerated" from supporting the Republican ticket, and asks "when will be the proper time to hold" his Democratic "meeting?" Every Republican will answer, the sooner the better. Yes, go and join the Celts, John, and don't stand on the order of your going. You will feel more at home there. They will suit your tastes better than Republicans.

WIDE AWAKE.

The Prince at Niagara.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Niagara Falls Sept. 17, 1860

The Prince did make the dangerous passage under the Falls on Saturday evening, in spite of the remonstrance of his suite, who afterwards accompanied him. He wrote his name in the traveler's book as Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. To morrow he has been invited to go over the Suspension Bridge.

The Prince crossed over the ferry to Goat or Iris Island this morning, and was enthusiastically received by a motly group of children and pic nickers, to escape from whom he was compelled to take a bye path through the woods. The party walked and rode about the island, viewing the rapids and ascending upon Prospect Rock—in short, "doing" the island, at the rock, standing still long enough for a photograph. The Prince advanced hesitatingly to the end of the narrow bridge close to the brink of the Falls, watching the plunge of the waters, white with the froth of their madness, and the still river below, beneath whose surface the waters seethed furiously, like the quick pulsations of the heart, when the outer man is calm, after some exhaustive toil.

This afternoon the Prince and suite drove down to Suspension Bridge, where about two hundred ladies and gentlemen were assembled, when an address was presented by the Bridge Company, to which the Prince made no reply. The party then drove across the bridge, passed under the stars and stripes, and were then upon American soil. The Prince was driven down to the Whirlpool House, and walked down to look at the whirlpool itself. About a dozen carriages were assembled, and the Prince, with his usual politeness, raised his hat in response to the salutations of the occupants. There were no cheers; the people did not desert their usual avocations to run after his Royal Highness, and the faint shouts of a few specimens of Young America were the only welcome the Prince received.

The Prince and party took horses on the Canada side and rode about for some time. The Duke of Newcastle and Lord Lyons walked about looking at the Falls; and a prominent feature in the view from the Clifton H. use at sunset was the Duke sitting upon a post in most democratic style, with arms folded, and seemingly in deep contemplation of the magnificent cataract which thundered before him.

Col. Magruder sent his invitation to the Buffalo hunt directly to the Prince and the Duke of Newcastle, from whom he received a reply this morning, courteously declining the invitation, on account of want of time. Subsequently General Bruce and Lord Lyons called upon him on the part of the Prince, and had a long interview with him. The Colonel, by special invitation, lunched with the Prince this afternoon, and the whole matter was again discussed; but by no cyphering could the trip be made possible, if present engagements were kept, so that the Prince was obliged reluctantly to give up the idea of shooting buffalo, and content himself with smaller game.

Contrary to general expectation the Prince was not present at the ball here this evening; but the royal band was in attendance, and the whole affair was very pleasant. To-morrow the Prince lays the corner-stone of Brock's monument, and then goes to Hamilton.

MOVEMENTS OF CARL SCHURZ.—On Saturday Mr. Schurz left New York for Pennsylvania, where he will remain until after the October election. Returning through New York, he will speak as follows: at Buffalo, October 13, Albany, October 15; Kingston, October 16; Williamsburgh, October 17; New York city, October 18; New Haven, Ct., October 19; Newark, N. J., October 20, and Syracuse, N. Y., October 22d. In all of the places above-named Mr. Schurz will speak in the German language.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

THE WAY TO DO IT.—A lot of Douglas ruffians undertook to break up a Republican meeting at the school house in Pembrook, Madison County, about ten miles from Alton, a few nights since, whereupon some active young Republicans turned out and whaled them to their heart's content. After which the meeting proceeded peaceably.

—J. D. Reymert, the Douglas candidate for Congress in the Second District of Wisconsin, himself a Norwegian, has just issued an address in the Norwegian language to the voters of that nationality. From that address we make the following extracts, and commend them to the consideration of the *T. and Herald* and its pro-slavery followers:

I am and always have been, against slavery in the United States, and its extension into new Territories, and I believe that I have, on every given occasion, advocated these my principles.

Therefore it was, that I selected for my home the free territory of Wisconsin, instead of a slave State—therefore it was, that I in concert with all other voters of Wisconsin labored to make a free State of Wisconsin.

Therefore it was that I clung to the "Wilmot Proviso," which prohibited slavery within certain limits—as long as said Proviso was advocated by any political party in the country.

—The editor of the Davenport *Democrat* has been boasting for some time past that five Republicans of Eau Claire had joined the Union club. The *Gazette* has several times challenged the *Democrat* editor to name the five recruits, but the editor skulks and has as yet failed to produce his men. He can't do it.

OGLE COUNTY.—The Republican Convention of Ogle County, which met at Oregon on the 15th, nominated the following county ticket: For Representative, Dr. McNeil; Sheriff J. A. Hughes; Circuit Clerk, F. G. Petrie; Coroner, C. C. Royce.

WE THINK SO.—The *Boone County* (Iowa) *News* thinks it wrong for Cornelius Beals, Esq., to howl against Republican extravagance in the State Government, "when he has judgments standing against him on the records of the county to the amount of several hundred dollars for moneys collected and spent by him belonging to his clients."

MINNESOTA.—The "National Democracy" of Minnesota met in Convention at St. Paul on the 18th. There was a large attendance. Speeches were made by Hon. H. M. Rice, Gen. Geo. L. Becker, Jr., J. W. Taylor and others. A full electoral ticket was nominated, as follows: Electors at Large, Judge McMahon, and Gov. Wm. Holcombe. District Electors: Patrick Nash and George Bradley. For Congress: A. J. Edgerton and James W. Taylor.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

A splendid assortment of Furniture by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers, No. 82 Lake street.

FALSE ALARM.—An alarm of fire was caused yesterday afternoon by the burning of a haystack on the West Side.

AN HONEST LAD.—The pocket book lost by Mr. Charles Walsh, was found by a boy named Richard Standall, and faithfully returned to its owner.

☞ The Coroner's jury on the Lady Elgin disaster have finished their hearing, and a verdict is in preparation, to be brought out in a day or two.

☞ Lord Renfrew's special train leaves Detroit on the Michigan Central Railroad at 8:30 A. M., and reaches Chicago at 6:30 P. M., on Friday. It is chartered for the exclusive use of the royal party.

☞ The communication which appeared yesterday under head of local matters, found its way into the paper as an advertisement, through the business office, without the knowledge of the editors.

CIRCUIT COURT.—In this Court the criminal docket has only a few petty cases. People *vs.* George Rittenger, *alias* Francis Rue, an indictment for larceny of a horse, the property of James Edgar, of Lyons, was on trial yesterday.

CHEAP PEACHES.—You who are waiting for peaches to come down in price, need wait no longer. There is to be sold at No. 111 Dearborn street 380 baskets of good free stone peaches for only 60 cents per basket.

☞ In another column is an announcement seasonable and timely to all purchasers of millinery and trimming goods, at wholesale. The establishment of S. W. Ripley is one of the most extensive in the city, and never offered greater inducements to the trade than now.

THE LADY ELGIN DISASTER—RELIEF FUND.—The receipts at the Church of the Holy Name, Sunday night, from the audience who assembled to hear the Requiem Mass performed, for the benefit of the sufferers by the Lady Elgin, were $191.67.

OWNER WANTED.—A black satinet sack coat, with two side pockets on each side, plain prunella buttons, flower in centre, lined with black farmer's satin, quilted with machine, and having a pale yellow sleeve lining, may be seen at the City Marshal's office.

THE WEST SIDE RAILROAD QUESTION.—All parties to the West Side Railroad controversy will be pleased to learn that the Railroad Companies have already commenced tunneling the streets, and that they will not cross at grade anywhere. About one hundred men were working on the Lake street tunnel yesterday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.—The United States Circuit and District Courts are now in session. There is no jury; Judge Drummond is hearing motions, &c.

Judge McLean will be here to preside on the 25th of this month. Bar, take notice.

THOMAS SLAUGHTER.—The colored man—Thomas Slaughter—lost on the Lady Elgin, was, according to the Detroit *Tribune*, the same who figured so extensively in the Slaughter-Watson amalgamation case, as the husband of Eliza Watson, the white girl, a matter which made much stir thereaway a few months ago.

☞ The Treasurer of the Relief Fund in Milwaukee acknowledges the receipt of fifty dollars from J. J. Sands, of Chicago, as a contribution to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the Lady Elgin. This is the kind of "Sands" that never "*runs out*," either in the quality of his specialty, or in generous deeds equally a specialty.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Lyman Trumbull, United States Senator, Illinois; Hon. O. B. Ficklin, Illinois; P. Marcy and family, Massachusetts; Eastman and family, New Orleans; Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, Massachusetts; C. B. Tucker and family, New Bedford; T. R. Lee, Esq., England; F. C. Thompson and family, Texas, are stopping at the Tremont House.

THE WRECK OF THE ELGIN.—The jury of Coroner James paid a visit to the floating wreck of the Lady Elgin, as it rides at anchor about six miles off Winetka, and probably near the scene of the disaster. All who have seen the wreck pronounce its present position and nature much endangering vessels, and accidents will occur unless it be speedily removed. Whose business is it?

LOSS OF THE WABASH VALLEY.—The telegraph brings the news of the probable loss by collision, of the Propeller *Wabash Valley*, on her way up, on Lake Huron. We trust the accident may prove less serious than it was reported. The *Wabash Valley* is a first class vessel, three years old, and belongs to Capt. Goodrich of this city. He left last evening for the wreck. The propeller was insured for about half her value.

PERSONAL.—The Prince of Wales, with his entire suite, will arrive here on Friday evening. They have selected the Richmond House for their home, while in our city. The party consists of Lord Renfrew; His Grace, the Duke of Newcastle; Earl St. Germains; the Lord Lyons; Major General the Hon. R. Bruce; Major Teesdale, Captain Grey, Mr. Englehart, Mr. Warre, Mr. Jenner, Dr. Acland, and about forty others.

Amongst the distinguished strangers at present sojourning at the Richmond House, we notice the following: Col. T. S. Tupper and family, Mississippi; Dr. Dack, Chicago; Col. Hoffman, U. S. Army; Gen. J. D. Wilson, Canada; Dr. Watson and wife, Ohio; Alexander Banning, Member of the British Parliament; Wm. E. Leverick and family, New Orleans; Drs. Moses and W. Weld, Boston; Isaac C. Pray, Esq., New York; M. Bachmeyer, Courier to the Prince of Wales.

Prof. Gardener.

Everybody has either seen and heard, or heard *of* Prof. Gardener, the famous New England Soap Man. He is one of the "institutions" of the country—an original thinker, and a man who turns his thoughts to practical account. Wherever he appears he produces a sensation, and sells no small amount of soap. The Prof. gave us a call a day or two since on his way west. He was pleased with Chicago, and intends stopping here a few days on his return, when he will doubtless give the people a taste of his quality as a lecturer, and an opportunity also to test the quality of his soap.

THE UNKNOWN DEAD.—A MEMORIAL OF THE LADY ELGIN DISASTER.—We learn that it is in discussion to seek the erection of some suitable memorial of the late great disaster and its unrecovered and unrecognized victims. Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., with characteristic liberality offers to donate a suitable lot in Graceland Cemetery wherein may be interred the bodies unrecognized and for interment in this city. Over their remains may and should be erected a suitable monument to mark the spot where they rest, and commemorate the fate of the steamer and the gallant self-devotion of her lamented Commander. Several individuals have indicated their willingness to subscribe to the fund for erecting such a monument. Suppose the genius of our talented townsman, Mr. Volk, be set at work in the production of a suitable design.

A GALLANT DEED.—A young child yesterday afternoon fell from the gangway of the steamer Planet into the river. Capt. Clemens of the Rolling Mills, seeing the peril of the little one, plunged at once into the water and brought it out, thus achieving the paradox of infant salvation by total immersion. The mother of the child immediately gave it a spanking, and the gallant Captain expresses himself as sorely tempted to "go in" again for the relief of the youngster, though the first peril was much the least to be dreaded. It was a gallant deed, and shows what everybody knew before, that Capt. Clement has a heart in the right place, both for sailor and landsman purposes.

Editors Press and Tribune.

I yesterday received a letter from J. B. Gough, Esq., from which I have taken the following extracts, which you will please publish for the benefit of the friends of temperance in this city and the Northwest, who are interested in the visit of Mr. Gough to the West.

BOYLSTON, Mass., Sept. 14, 1859.

E. S. WELLS, Esq.—My Dear Friend:—I am continually receiving applications from the West for service the coming season. I shall be able to give a short time for that service. When in Chicago last I made several promises personally and through you, that on my return from Europe, I would lecture in several towns in Illinois. I now write to ask if you would be kind enough to make arrangements and engagements for me in the West for a short time. If you will arrange time, place and terms, I will (D. V.) fulfil any engagement you may make for me within the time the extent of which we will settle when we meet. I write briefly, as I am overwhelmed with applications. In anticipation of your consent to act for me, I have already directed several to apply to you—Indianapolis, St. Louis, and other places.

* * * * * *

I speak in Cleveland on Monday and Tuesday, December 31 and 4th, and I will (D. V.) come to Chicago for Thursday the 6th of Dec. I am most truly and affectionately yours,

JOHN B. GOUGH.

It is not necessary for me to add that I comply with the above request with great cheerfulness and pleasure, and hope those places which desire the services of Mr. Gough will make an early application, that his route may be made up with regard to economy of time and travel.

Yours, E. S. WELLS.

The Lady Elgin Disaster.

The Marine Inspectors, Capt. Prindiville and James, are out in a communication in answer to an article in the New York *Herald* a few days since, severely commenting upon the Local Inspectors and the Captain of the ill-fated Lady Elgin. The Inspectors close their communication as follows:

The Lady Elgin was equipped in every particular, and was in every respect according to law; she had the full complement of boats, oars, axes, buckets, floats, hose, pumps, anchors, &c. She was perfectly sound, and in good order and manned. Here the duties of Inspectors ceased, and they are no more accountable for the disaster than is the ship carpenter that built her.

The reason that floats were not used generally was, that persons unaccustomed to the sea, as all the passengers were, preferred large pieces of timber, and rafts made of portions of the cabin, in the heavy sea that was rolling at the time. The consequence was, that most of them got hurt in the breakers and were drowned; whereas, the floats in the same place would have carried them in safety. As to the charge that the Captain went out in a terrible storm, and after he did go out, did not keep a proper lookout,—it is of a piece with the rest. There was no storm when the steamer went out, and when the collision occurred, the captain and second mate were both on deck and at their posts, although the law requires only one Licensed Pilot on deck at a time. The whole fact of the matter is, the calamity happened in consequence of the defective law in regard to vessel's lights, and the manner in which they are carried, making it almost impossible for them to be seen in particular positions; yet making it incumbent on steamers to keep out of the way of sail vessels under all circumstances. Until this is attended to, and the law improved in some way, we will be continually startled, and the feelings of the community shocked by a recurrence of these disasters.

THE JUDGE'S HORSE.—Judge ——— has a fine taste in horse flesh, and always draws the reins over something very good is that line.—His latest source of pride was a noble bay colt, full of fire and action, and decidedly *fast* over the road. The Judge had a friend in the city to whom he was showing the colt. He grew eloquent over the animal's points, either of rest or motion. After admiring the horse sufficiently on foot, both got in for a little turn about town, the Judge still keeping his eye on the street and exclaiming every now and then, "Show me a horse in town with that gait," or, "show me a better head in Chicago." In turning into South Water street, near Michigan avenue, they came upon a place easily to be found where the ingenuity of faithless contractors have made "a hard road to travel." On this the buggy gave out suddenly, and the colt starting into a run threw both the Judge and his friend in the general direction known as "*galley west*." They scrambled up, and in time to see the flying colt make at the ascent to the Rush street bridge, smashing two buggies beside its own, and continue on its way like an arrow out of a bow.—The Judge was not to be damped in his partiality for his favorite. "There, sir, show me any horse in the town that can do that." The friend pondered and went his way. The Judge, it is noticed, drives another horse.

SEWARD CLUB, SEVENTH WARD.—At a meeting held by the above Club on the 15th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Piedel Schlund; Vice President, Henry Hett; 1st Secretary, Augustus Bruning; 2d Secretary, Fred. Becker; Treasurer, J. K. Muller.

Executive Committee—Raman Blaser, Jos. Oswald, W. S. Golsan, Jacob Metzler, H. Henrichs.

Resolved, To hold our next meeting on Friday evening next at Wm. Jones,' corner of Granger and Wells streets. Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

AUGUSTUS BRUNING, Sec'y.

U. S. ZOUAVE CADETS.—By resolution of the Company, passed Wednesday evening, Sept. 19th, 1860, you are hereby notified to appear at the armory, in Lloyd's Block, corner Randolph and Wells streets, second story, and bring with you your full dress, Zouave and fatigue uniform, and every article of equipment, including knapsack and blanket. This order must be complied with before the meeting is called to order this evening, under penalty of expulsion. By order.

E. E. ELLSWORTH, Com'd't.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ The Prince of Wales is coming, but it is not positively stated whether he will have his clothes cleaned and repaired or not. However, be this as it may, we are confident that in the way of scouring, dyeing, &c., Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have no equal in the West.

☞ Chloride of Zinc, prepared by E. H. Sargent, is the best disinfectant and deodorizer known. Safe and sure, 25 cents per bottle.—Sold corner of Randolph and State streets.

☞ T. G. Smith & Co., Coppersmiths, Brass Cocks manufacturers, dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe, Steam and Gas Fittings, at low prices, 220 Washington street. se11-1m

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se5-1y

CHURCH'S BEST RASPBERRY JAM from Sugar Island, Michigan. The best made. For sale only at No. 93 State street. se8-2m

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE ROOMS, WIGWAM, Chicago, Sept. 17.

Hereafter persons having any business with this Committee, are requested to call at the Wigwam between the hours of eleven and one o'clock in the day, and from half-past seven to nine o'clock in the evening.

JULIUS WHITE,
C. P. J. ARION,
GEORGE W. GAGE,
HENRY WENDT,
GEO. P. HANSEN,
Republican Campaign Committee.

Republican papers please copy.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CLUB!—GRAND RALLY!—Republicans attend! To-morrow night is benefit night with the Lincoln and Hamlin Club, Rooms, Jones Hall, 205 Randolph street. Col. J. P. Arion, of the City Central Committee will preside. A series of thirty minute speeches, (by home and foreign speakers,) sentiments, songs and Lincoln toasts, &c., &c., are on the tapis to regale the crowd. Let there be a grand rush and a general rally. Frank Lumbard has consented to be present, and will lead the Republican choir in pæan choruses and soul-thrilling political hosannas! Let all who are in favor of "Liberty and Lin-coln-o-my, your votes and victory," be on time at the hall. Citizens, members of clubs, Wide Awakes, &c., one and all are invited to attend. Please remember to-morrow (Friday) night.

COL. J. P. ARION,
Pres't by courtesy.

J. W. MERRILL, Sec'y. se20-2t

RALLY.—There will be a meeting of the North Chicago Republican Club at their Reading Room this evening, Thursday, Sept. 20th. Let every citizen of the North Side present himself at 147 North Clark street, at early lamp light, where he will be entertained by good speakers, who will preach the true doctrine. The news from all quarters is glorious, great truths are freely spoken, and many are being converted from the errors of their ways. Let the ball roll on.

J. J. RICHARDS, President.
JOHN ATWATER, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD MASS MEETING.—There will be a grand rally of the Republicans of the Sixth Ward, on West Lake street, between Sangamon and Morgan streets, on Thursday evening, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Wide Awakes and Lincoln Rangers, and all others who feel an interest in the success of the Republican party, are invited to attend.

Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon N. B. Judd. Hon. I. N. Arnold, A. D. Bradley, Esq., Wm. Bross, J. D. Ward, Esq., and Sol. M. Wilson have been invited to attend the meeting. Mayor Wentworth may be expected some time during the evening, on his return from the country. A. C. Hessing and others will address the meeting in German. Short speeches will be the order of the evening. Come one, come all.

C. B. JACOBS, Sec. M. GRAY, Ch'n.

CENTRAL WIDE AWAKE CLUB.—There will be a meeting of this Club at the old Republican Headquarters, corner of Randolph and Wells streets, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. A large meeting is expected. All Republicans invited to attend.

E. L. BRAMERS, Sec'y.

ATTENTION RANGERS.—The regular meeting of the company takes place this evening. Let every member be on hand.

W. H. MURRAY, Secretary. C. W. BARKER, Commandant.

WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS AND MEDALS.—J. A. Smith & Co., 118 Lake street, are now furnishing the best Wide Awake, and all other uniforms, for Political Clubs, at lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere in the States. Also, Campaign Medals at the same rate.

RECEPTION OF HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.—The adjourned meeting of the General Committee for the reception of Hon. William H. Seward, will be held this, Thursday, evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Parlor No. 1 of the Tremont House. All be on hand.

JOHN WENTWORTH, Chairman.
JOHN C. MILLER, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

On the 18th instant by the Rev. Robert Boyd, Rev. CHARLES L. THOMPSON of Juneau, Wis., and MAR[illegible], eldest daughter of the officiating minister.

DIED.

At his residence, No. 22 South Jefferson street, HIRAM A. PITTS, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the Second Universalist Church, on Halsted street, between Randolph and Washington, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

NOW READY.

THE LIFE OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS NOW READY,

In a large compact Pamphlet of 32 double-column pages FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION AS A

Campaign Document,

In style so compact and cheap that, with suitable effort on the part of clubs, canvassers and local committees, it may reach every voter in the Northwest before the campaign is over. It has been prepared with great care, and it may be considered a reliable and authentic narrative of the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN,—embracing also the substance of his debates with Mr. Douglas in 1858, and a complete history of that remarkable campaign. Read the following table of

CONTENTS:

CHAPTER I.—EARLY LIFE.
His Ancestors—His Grandfather Murdered by Indians—His Parents—An Only Child—Adverse Circumstances—Western Schools Fifty Years Ago—Removal to Indiana—Work in the Forest Letter-Writer for the Neighborhood—The First Great Sorrow—Character of his Mother—Reading the Scriptures—Self-educated—First Books—Interesting Incident of Boyhood—Early Western Preachers.

CHAPTER II—REMOVAL TO ILLINOIS.
Illinois in 1830—Explorers in the Northern and Middle Portions of the State—Character of the Country—Remarkable Influx of Population—Removal of the Lincoln Family—Their Mode of Travel—Founding another Home—Building a Log Cabin and Making Rails—Symbols.

CHAPTER III — FLAT BOATMAN — CLERK — INDIAN FIGHTER.
Flat-Boats and Flat-Boatmen—A Commercial Revolution—The deep Snow—Lincoln engages to take a Flat-Boat to New Orleans—Incidents of his First Trip—First entrance into Sangamon County—Builds a Boat and goes to New Orleans—Takes charge of a Store and Mill at New Salem—Primitive Customs—Personal Popularity—The Black Hawk War—Volunteers—Elected Captain—Volunteers a Second and Third time—The War Ended—Return Home.

CHAPTER IV—MERCHANT—SURVEYOR—LEGISLATOR—LAWYER.
Lincoln a Candidate for the Legislature—The vote of New Salem—[illegible] Again—Studies English Grammar—Deputy [illegible]—Elected to the Legislature—Douglas' Opinion of Lincoln—The True Test of Genius—Studies Law, and removes to Springfield—A Reminiscence—Lincoln's First Speech—Political Complexion of Illinois for Twenty Years—Lincoln recognized as a Leader—Twice he receives the vote of his Party for Speaker—Summary of his career in the State Legislature.

CHAPTER V.
Resolves to devote himself to his Profession—The Presidential Canvass of 1840—Placed on the Electoral Ticket—First Contests with Douglas—The Law Again—Some of Lincoln's characteristics as a Lawyer—His Marriage—The Canvass of 1844—Is again placed on the Electoral Ticket—Discussions with Calhoun (of Kansas notoriety)—His Speech on the Tariff—Speeches in Indiana.

CHAPTER VI—IN CONGRESS.
Unanimously nominated for Congress—His opponent, Peter Cartwright—Unprecedented Majority—Enters Congress—A Brilliant Array of Great Names—A Consistent Whig Record—The Mexican War—Lincoln votes for all the Supply Bills—Proof from the Record—The position of the Whig Party in relation to the Mexican War—Ashmun's Resolution—Present Leaders of the Democracy on the Mexican War—Slavery in the District of Columbia.

CHAPTER VII.
Reason for Retiring from Congress—The Canvass of 1852—Repeal of the Missouri Compromise—Again in Politics—Encounters with Douglas—Retreat of the "Little Giant"—An Opposition Legislature—Election of U. S. Senator—Magnanimous conduct of Mr. Lincoln—Organization of the Republican Party in Illinois—Speech of 1857.

CHAPTER VIII—THE SENATORIAL CONTEST WITH DOUGLAS IN 1858.

For the purpose of giving this Campaign Biography the widest circulation, we will furnish it at the following reduced rates:

Single copies	5 Cents.
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Respectfully announces to the trade generally, throughout the Northwest, that he has received his fall stock of
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Being one of the largest and best selected stocks west of New York. [illegible] advantage of the recent forced Auction Sales in New York, he is enabled to offer UNPARALLELED INDUCEMENTS in prices. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to by experienced salesmen.
Dealers in the above line of Goods, will consult their best interests by examining his stock before purchasing elsewhere. S. W. RIPLEY.

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Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell
Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine.
These Machines are adapted to all varieties of work, Family Sewing, Tailoring, [illegible] and have met with a very large sale during the past year, giving universal satisfaction. Address
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Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO SALESROOM, 132 LAKE STREET.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.
[illegible] Fruit and Ornamental Trees [illegible] cheap for cash. [illegible]
F. K. PHOENIX.

FRENCH LESSONS.—Mons. Alex. Colgnard will commence next Monday, Sept. [illegible]
ALEX COIGNARD.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IS COMING.—[illegible] We hereby notify the Prince and all others [illegible]

APPLES—APPLES—APPLES!
[illegible] SLOAN & FERRILL, 20 South Water street [illegible] and VERY CHEAP.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

LOST.—Any person who can give any information concerning the whereabouts of ELIZABETH JANE ELLIOTT, (aged 12 years of age, [illegible]) [illegible] Tremont House, in this city, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1860. ROST. A. FOSTER.

LOST BOY.—A Boy eight years old, dressed in small plaid pantaloons and jacket and brown palm leaf hat, rather slim, with black eyes and brown hair. Any person knowing his whereabouts will be suitably rewarded [illegible]

WANTED—Two first rate Tinners at A. R. & G. H. MILLER'S, 23 State street.

$4,000 TO LOAN AT 10 per cent for five years, (in one sum) on first class Inside Business or Residence Property. Address Box [illegible] P. O. Box 1346.

TO RENT, FOR SALE AND TO LOAN.—To Rent, five good houses in different parts of the city. For sale eight beautiful six to ten feet building Lots at the Union Park. Also, three good Farms. Money to loan for three years upon real estate securities. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 42 Clark street.

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, in Knight's Building on Dearborn street, near Madison street. This Academy will be opened for the reception of pupils on SATURDAY, 22 inst.
MERTAN & EDWARDS, Proprietors.
Prof. LASSERRE, Assistant.

HORSE WANTED—Wanted a good business horse, one that will work in Harness. Must be sound and not over seven years old. Price about $80. Apply on State street, second house south of Commercial street, near Ringgold Place.

TRAPANI COARSE PACKING SALT, in bulk,
LIVERPOOL SALT, in sacks,
For sale by P. ANDERSON, 63 South Water street, Corner South Water and Lasalle streets.

ILLINOIS LAW BOOKS.
I. STATUTES OF ILLINOIS.—Compiled by Chief Justice Scates, Hon. Samuel H. Treat, and Robert S. Blackwell Esq. Published by authority of the Legislature. 2 royal 8vo vols., containing Laws complete to 1860. Price $12. This is the only full and complete authorized edition of the Laws of Illinois.
II. FREEMAN'S ILLINOIS DIGEST.—Being a full and complete Digest and Compilation of all the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, from 1819 to Reports to the 18th vol. of Illinois Reports inclusive. 3 royal 8vo vols., law sheep. Price, $18.
III. HAINES' NEW TREATISE, for Justices of the Peace, Constables and Lawyers. New edition. Price, $5.
Published and for sale by D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

WILLARD ON EXECUTORS.—A Treatise on the Law of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, and of the remedies by and against them, together with an account of the Jurisdiction and Practice of [illegible] By Hon. JOHN WILLARD, LL. D., late one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and author of a Treatise on Equity Jurisprudence. For sale by D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

TAILORS WANTED AT JOHN JONES' 119 Dearborn street. $9 per week will be paid.

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FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE:
A Two-and-a-half Story Finishing Shop
Forty by Fifty, in good order.
A Foundry Building and Furler Room, and a large Stable and blacksmith shop.
The whole occupying a fine stand for mechanical purposes. The buildings may be moved or remain where they are at 173 and 179 West [illegible] HENRY C. WEST, 157 Randolph street, near Lasalle.

PURE NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES.
HALSEY & KING,
AGENTS,
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READ!—This may certify that we have received from Messrs. Halsey & King samples of
BOGEN'S CATAWBA BRANDY,
Of the Vintage of 1854, and that we have analyzed the same, and can cheerfully recommend it as A PURE AND SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Catawba Brandy—EQUAL IF NOT SUPERIOR TO ANY OF THE IMPORTED BRANDIES OF THE SAME AGE. We have also received from their samples of JAQUES' SWEET WINES, which we have analyzed, and found to be ENTIRELY FREE FROM ADULTERATION.
J. V. Z. BLANEY, G. A. MARINER, Chemists.
Chicago, Aug. 30th, 1860.

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CAMPAIGN SONGSTER.
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HOT AIR FURNACES.
These Furnaces are the result of many years of practical experience and are now confidently presented to the public as superior in points of
Economy, Capacity, Durability, Ease of Management, and the Quality of Heated Air,
TO ANY OTHER FURNACE.
By it all apartments to be heated are filled with fresh, healthful warm air, perfectly free from injurious effects and [illegible]
These Furnaces have been in use in this city for the past three years, and have invariably given satisfaction. Seven sizes for sale and put up by
JOSEPH C. HENDERSON, Manufacturer, 182 South Clark street, Chicago.
Henderson's Parlor Grates
Received the highest premium at the Mechanics Institute, Chicago, and for beauty of design, smoothness of finish, elegance of ornamenting [illegible] for sale at Wholesale and retail by JOSEPH C. HENDERSON, Manufacturer, 182 South Clark street.

THE TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE
Received the highest premium at the Fair of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute.
[illegible]
Come and see THE TRIUMPH at 182 South Clark street.
JOSEPH C. HENDERSON.

HORSE COLLAR MAKERS WANTED—Two or three good hands to do straw collar work. TURNER & SIDWAY, [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago.

Wanted.

WANTED—Men of good address and industrious habits, to canvass. Apply at 35 Clark street, Room 3.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. Apply to Dr. JOHNSON, 101 Washington street.

WANTED—Ten first class Milliners wanted immediately. No others need apply. N. W. WETHERELL, 54 Lake street, up stairs.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A New or Second-Hand SAFE. Also, a Horse, Wagon and Harness. To pay for the same in part at STANWIX HALL, corner Clark and Van Buren streets.

WANTED—To Rent a good, medium sized house, somewhere in the neighborhood of Wabash avenue and Old street. Possession wanted by the first of November next, or earlier. Address R. I. STOUFFER, P. O. Box 1132.

WANTED.—A middle aged man wants a situation as Porter, or other capacity, where he can make himself generally useful, at a very moderate salary. Address "F. F.," Post Office Box 1063.

WANTED.—A good steady man with from Three to Five Hundred Dollars, can get an equal interest in a business already established, pay [illegible] Address, with reference, P. O. Box 4048, Chicago.

WANTED.—A Graduate of Yale College of the Class of 1860, wishes a few Pupils in Latin, Greek, and the English branches, or will teach two hours a day in a school in the city. Reference to the Faculty of Yale and reference can be given in town. Please address H. E. B., P. O. Box 3681.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE SEWING MACHINE BUSINESS.—A young man, thoroughly acquainted with the business, would like to form a partnership, either silent or active, with a person willing to furnish the capital for the purpose of the sale of a first class Machine. Address SEWING MACHINE, through Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS experience would like a situation as Book keeper, Salesman or General Assistant in the Wholesale or Commission business. Unexceptionable references given. Address H. F. M., at this office.

TO WATCH MAKERS AND MACHINISTS.—A young man twenty-six years old, wants a situation as Journeyman in a first class Watchmaker's Shop, or as Finisher on fine work, such as Sewing Machines. Has had eight years experience at Watchmaking and Jewelry business. The best of references given if required. Address T. E. B., Box 2336, Chicago.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.
Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also, Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from
$11 to $22 per Month,
ACCORDING TO MERIT.
Recruiting Rendezvous at 186 South Clark street, Chicago.
E. G. JONES, 8th Infantry.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—One of DeBain's Organ Harmoniums with 16 Stops, as powerful as an 8 Stop Organ. Just the thing for a Church. Call at No. 115 Lake street, up stairs.

A SCHOLARSHIP in Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College is for sale by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.

MICHIGAN AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We have several Lots of different sizes on Michigan avenue north of Monroe street, which we will sell on such terms as to make it pay to invest. HOSMER & PECK, or E. WRIGHT, No. 8 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Full Sett of Sash, Blind and Door Machinery, Patterns, manufactured. Also, one Portable Steam Engine, Six Horse Power. For particulars, address D. A. EVENS, Care P. O. Box 1548, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A few more of those Ladders, from 12 to 30 feet long, manufactured from New York State Spruce Timber. Closing out at 15c. per foot. F. M. HIBBARD, 113 Kinzie street.

TO RENT.—A first-class two story Dwelling House, No. 239 North Lasalle street, containing nine rooms, Gas, Water, &c. Pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood. Rent very low. Apply to PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 341 Water street.

FOR SALE.—The stock of a well established and profitable manufacturing concern in this city amounting to $3,000. One-half cash and secured short paper, balance in well located real estate in the city or farming lands in the country. Address "S," P. O. box 1664.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A first-class SALOON and Fixtures, containing two nearly new Marble Bed Billiard Tables, and now doing an up town business, in one of the best locations. The above will be sold very low, the proprietor being about to change his business. Inquire of WM. R. F. PATTEN, 221 State street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An excellent opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to engage in the Lumber business. A large FARM [illegible] bring order with 1,330 acres of Pine Land, is offered in exchange for property in Chicago, or Improved Farms in [illegible] [illegible] 3673 P. O.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
$5,500 worth of Boots and Shoes AND HATS AND CAPS.
About half of each, for sale low for cash, or exchange for real estate. Apply to "S.," Box 1522, Chicago P. O.

A FARM FOR SALE.—Will be sold at Public Auction, TUESDAY, October 23, at 10 o'clock M., on the premises, the
FARM
of the late EDMUND CROWELL, in the town of Maine, Cook county, Illinois, containing Ninety five acres, more or less. About fifty of which is Prairie Land, [illegible] delivery of Deed. For further information inquire of CALVIN HOLTON, town of Maine, and DAVIS STUDLEY, town of West Northfield.

SEVERAL SECOND-HAND GRAIN ELEVATORS FOR SALE.
Child's Patent Elevators at a bargain, suitable for Flour Mills or Warehouses. Same as are in use in Sturges & Buckingham's Elevators. Apply to GALEN E. RHIMAN, West Water street, between Washington and Randolph streets.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A Desirable Residence on Wabash avenue, convenient and pleasantly situated. Furniture for sale cheap. Address P. O. Box 2803.

TO RENT—$9 per Month.—A new two story house, eight rooms, cistern, large yard, &c., situated on Park avenue, near Robey street, West Side. Apply to B. W. THOMAS & CO., No. 60 Wells street.

TO RENT.—Retail Grocer's Attention—Store No. 60 State street. The best stand in the city for a first class family grocery. Apply to WATSON MATTHEWS, Office No. 1 Matthews' Block.

TO RENT.—The Store now occupied by us, 49 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue. Possession given October 1st. Also, Store No. 47 South Water street. Apply to M. LAFLIN or G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

TO RENT—The new and spacious Brick House, No. 132 North Wells street, well finished and furnished with Water and Gas, admirably calculated for a first class Boarding House, containing twenty rooms. Terms moderate, and possession given immediately. Apply to J. T. FRISBIE, No. 7 South Clark street.

NEW AND SECOND HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 Lake street—near Clark.

Candidates.

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.—I am a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court subject to the nomination by the Republican County Convention. JAMES R. HUGUNIN.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. JOHN REES, JR.

I AM A CANDIDATE FOR Sheriff of Cook County, subject to the nomination of the Republican Party. WILLIAM BUTTS.

Lost.

LOST—A Pair of Gold Spectacles, on Tuesday morning in going from North Frank lin street through Ohio to Clark and Ontario streets. They belong to a poor woman. E. B. TUTTLE, City Missionary, 56 North Franklin st.

LOST—On Monday Afternoon, Sept. 17th, a green PORTEMONNAIE, steel ornamented, containing about $44. It was marked inside "A. L. Mason." [illegible] by leaving it with R. D. MASON, Room No. 9 Dickey's Building.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms and good board can be had at 286 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. House has close and [illegible] desirable.

71 WABASH AVENUE.—Board with Pleasant Rooms at 71 Wabash avenue, a few Day Boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and his wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, 64 Adams street.

BOARDING — Pleasant Rooms and good board can be had at 286 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Rooms [illegible] desirable.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street between State and Wabash avenue.

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM.
Chas. L. Noble.
123........CLARK STREET........123
Between Washington and Madison streets,
DEALER IN ALL
Kerosene and Coal Oil Goods.
The only party in Chicago [illegible]
DOWNER'S EXTRA KEROSENE.
[illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE

The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

[illegible]

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All changes charged 25 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock. [illegible]
ADMISSION:—Dress Circle, [illegible] Second Circle, [illegible] Private Boxes, $4.00 and $5.00.

Fourth night of the accomplished young actress,
MISS JANE COOMBS.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 20th, will be presented Sheridan Knowles' great play, in five acts, of
LOVE:
Or, The Countess and the Serf.
The Countess, Miss JANE COOMBS; Catherine, [illegible]; Huon, Mr. [illegible]; Rupert, Mr. Myers.
To conclude with the excellent Farce of
Fitzsmythe of Fitzsmythe Hall.
☞ Friday, Benefit of Miss JANE COOMBS.

BRYAN HALL.—
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
—TO—
MISS EMILIE GARTHE.
MOZART'S REQUIEM
Will be performed for the first time in this city on
Saturday Evening, Sept. 22, 1860,
By the FULL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, under the direction of
HANS BALATKA.
Admission FIFTY CENTS. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS OF HOMŒOPATHY will give a series of
FESTIVE REUNIONS,
AT
METROPOLITAN HALL,
For Five successive days and evenings, commencing on
Tuesday, Oct. 2d,
For the Benefit of the
Chicago Homœopathic Dispensary and Hospital Fund.
[illegible]
A Dinner and Supper will be provided for each day and evening, and every effort will be made to render the occasion one of great interest.
[illegible] F. LUDLAM, Sec'y.

G. MIRASOLE BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chicago that his Dancing Academy will be opened in the middle of September inst., on his return from New York [illegible]
G. Mirasole will take care to teach [illegible] the most fashionable dances of the day.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, &c., &c., at Auction.
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46, 48 AND 50 DEARBORN STREET,
Directly opposite the Tremont House.
FURNITURE SALE
Every Wednesday & Saturday,
At 9½ o'clock A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M.
AT OUR SALESROOM.
☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

AMERICAN HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
GEO. W. NOBLE, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to
CORK, LIVERPOOL,
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First-class full powered Clyde built steamers [illegible] GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada [illegible]
[illegible]

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world,) erected across the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
At Montreal, at a cost of six-and-a-half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway
OF CANADA.
Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH. TO PORTLAND, ME.
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
[illegible]
CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL
[illegible]
JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent.

INSURANCE.
Fire, Marine and Life.
SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO.
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus [illegible]
MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO.
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus [illegible]
HOPE FIRE INS. CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus [illegible]
HANOVER FIRE INS. CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus [illegible]
KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus [illegible]
CARLILE BOYD, T. G. VAN BUSKIRK, Agents.
[illegible]

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO.,
Broadway, New York,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
[illegible]
Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers
[illegible]

THE TWIN SISTERS—AN OPERETTA—[illegible]

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1860.

CARL SCHURZ.

We yesterday printed a portion, and we print this morning another portion, of CARL SCHURZ, great speech made in New York, on Thursday evening last. We take this occasion to express our profound admiration of the high intellectual powers which that orator possesses. We have few statesmen in the land, comparable to him for logical strength and analytical force. He has given the world no evidences of his constructive and administrative ability, but we cannot doubt that one gifted as he is with the power of detecting, unravelling and exposing the mistakes and shams of others, has that in him which is competent to elaborate systems and deal with affairs. We need not say that beneath Mr. SCHURZ eloquent periods and apposite illustrations, all can see a sincere appreciation of the necessity for Liberty as the ground work of national prosperity and individual happiness—a necessity which his own sufferings for the cause emphasizes and enforces. We trust that before the canvass closes, Mr. SCHURZ may be heard in Chicago.

WILL THE ITALIANS FAIL?

With the advance of Garibaldi comes again the expression of the fear that the Italian people for whom he labors are unworthy, by reason of their ignorance, prejudice and superstition, of the boon of freedom that he is about to confer upon them. We do not share the apprehensions of the doubters; because we do not believe that the ignorance is as gross as the world has been led to believe. In spite of the repressive measures of the governments and the intolerance of the priests, Italy has not been wholly without light. The spirit of the century has sought and found entrance into the Italian mind through avenues that neither civil tyranny nor religious bigotry could shut; and though the masses may not be prepared for universal suffrage and the full enjoyment of all the rights which are the heir-looms of Americans, they have that degree of advancement which fits them for constitutionalism; and this, we believe, is the only object aimed at. Whatever may betide—though the license of the French Revolution is again provoked, and the worst days of 1793 are brought back—we may be sure that anything is preferable to the leaden lethargy, the crushing despotism, the ecclesiastical tyranny, which have made Naples and Rome such bitter reproaches to the Christian world. It is better to pay taxes for guillotines than for the support of despots; and though in their use justice might not always be done, it is better to incur the risk that a few, who do not deserve death, should die suddenly by some outbreak of popular fury, than that the masses should be crucified by inches, that Bomba and the Poor Old Pope may continue to reign. The twelve thousand men who suffered in Paris in 1790 to 1794, including the victims of Robespierre, Couthon and St. Just, in the reign of terror, are but an infinitesimal portion of the great army of martyrs who laid down or wore out their miserable lives that Louis XV. and his strumpets, and their lovers and kin to the tenth degree removed, the idle, dissolute and arrogant nobility, and the lazy and luxurious clergy might riot in wealth wrung out of the blood and bones of the poor. The old notion that the people are not to be trusted—that they are liable to excesses and blood—that they are enemies of law and order—ought, in this country at least, to be exploded and scattered to the winds. And that effigy—that raw-heads-and-bloody-bones scarecrow, the French Revolution—always held up as an evidence of the danger of popular rule, and as an incitement for submission to the continued tyranny of the few, should be kicked out of the path in which the nations will progress; and in this country that grand movement which made the French what they are—as inevitable and as necessary as the return of the seasons—should be understood. We cannot study it better than by the light of passing events. The friends of human liberty hope and pray that in the conquest of Italy by her own people, moderation may prevail; and that as a measure of policy rather than of justice, the oppressors who have fattened on the degradation of their fellows may be kicked out of their places and suffered to depart in peace. Better that, than the creation of a mawkish sympathy for a horde of elegant robbers and assassins hanged. But if, in the rebound which will follow the lifting of the load from the masses, there should be events which we, secure in the blessings of freedom, must deplore, let none forget that though half the property of the Neapolitan Kingdom should be confiscated in a day, and though the head of every instrument and agent of past oppression should fall in the dust, the confiscation and the murders are what have for ages been going on with the sanction of the State religion and the forms of unrighteous law. There is not to-day a man in Naples or the Two Sicilies who has not all his life given half the proceeds of his daily toil to pay for the maintenance of the oppression which has kept him down—paid not for one year only, but every year since the present form of government was set up. And making large allowance for the ferocity of the revenger, more men have annually had their breath squeezed out of them by the pinching of hunger, the life of the prison, and the camp, than will fall in this revolutionary clash of arms, or by the judgments of any tribunal that the conquerors will set up. No, the people are not willing shedders of blood—not the disturbers of peace and order. Their interest, their happiness and their inclination are all identified with good government. When History is written by Democrats, and the balance is struck between the people and their oppressors, men will wonder why this fact has been doubted, and why the good intentions of the masses should ever have been distrusted. With such ideas, we have no fear that the Italians will fail, the conquest being once achieved. We are prepared for manifestations of popular fury—for scenes that we would not willingly see enacted—but failure is not a reproach that they can incur; because their condition, between the exactions of the State and the superstitions of the Church, cannot be made worse. Only by permitting their rulers, once expelled, to return with new methods of tyranny and a keen thirst for revenge, can the sum of their misfortunes be increased. Long live Garibaldi!

FRENCH CONSULATE IN CHICAGO.

Our citizens may not be generally aware of the establishment in this city of a vice-consulate, by the French Government. This event took place a few months since; and M. Ravin d'Elpeux, the intelligent gentleman selected to fill that post, has already taken up his residence in our city. He will be cordially welcomed as the representative of a nation whose language is spoken by many thousands of our citizens, and towards which our own people, and we of the Northwest in particular, sustain historical relations of no ordinary interest, and with which more intimate and direct relations of commercial interest and international trade must sooner or later be established.

The already vast consumption in the States of the Northwest of the fabrics of France, which must be augmented from year to year with the steady and extraordinary increase of our population and wealth, united with the inexhaustible resources of our rich and fertile soil for the supply of the cereals likely to be often required as a necessary supplement to the production of France, (great, though at times, from its exceeding industry, inadequate as that is,) render it of the highest importance to both countries to break down all needless impediments and barriers to the most direct and [illegible] interchange of commodities, and to abolish the numerous and costly mediations, which in the shape of superfluous freights, transhipments, commissions and insurance now burden and embarrass the trade of both countries.

It is a new demonstration of the comprehensive sagacity and administrative energy of the French Government, that its attention has been drawn to the resources, the production, and commercial prospective of the Northwest. The traditions of France enable that government perfectly to comprehend the grandeur, adequacy and fitness of the vast and beautiful chain of inland waters connecting the prairies of the West with the ocean, as the natural and economical highway of commercial intercourse, whose primary discovery and exploration have perpetuated in America the renown of the French name, as they inspired among that intelligent people a prophecy which now, after the lapse of nearly two centuries, is fast becoming history. New honor will it confer upon that name to be a chief instrument in developing and establishing a result the genius of that nation was the first to penetrate.

The obstacles still existing to direct trade with Europe it must be confessed are of a nature yet imposing, and not at once or easily to be overcome. The diversion of our trade by the way of New York was at the time, natural and necessary. That city, with its State, has so largely profited by the immense benefits it has incurred, that it will slowly yield its advantages; and the very power which the West has contributed to augment and establish in that quarter will be employed to thwart the attempt to restore that trade to its natural and legitimate channel, and to defeat its preliminary conditions. Then, too, all projects for the removal of obstructions in the navigable waters connecting the West directly with the ocean, necessarily involve large outlays of capital, to which our American interests are yet inadequate, and which will be aided from European sources, only when the conviction of the practicability and assured benefits of the proposed improvements are fully established.

It is particularly incumbent upon us, the inhabitants of the Northwest, to do justice to our own interests in this regard. The parties benefitted by the present circuitous and costly detour of Western commerce with Europe, are the intermediate parties by whose agency and at whose profit the commodities of the Northwest and the European States, are transmitted to and fro, without corresponding benefit to us in return; while the benefits thus appropriated by these parties, as agents and factors, (vast, indeed,) are the measure of the loss sustained by the parties chiefly interested in the exchange and transfer—the producing States of the Northwest and the manufacturing States of Europe. For the interest of both alike it is, that the whole subject should be fully scanned and investigated; and to this end the appointment of M. d'Elpeux, as the immediate representative of the French government to reside among us, seems auspicious, as enabling him to bring to the direct information of that government a complete knowledge of the resources, production and commercial condition of the Northwest, with the prospective relations of its international trade with Europe.

We are glad to learn that the collections of our Historical Society have been freely opened to M. d'Elpeux in furtherance of his enlightened objects; and we are sure it will give pleasure to all our intelligent citizens to serve the wishes of the Vice-Consul and the government he has the honor to represent. Much it is believed, can be done in an enlightened and liberal policy, with the advantages already possessed, to extend and facilitate the commercial exchange of our commodities with those of the French nation; nor should time be lost to accomplish a result so desirable to both countries.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.

Advices from New York bring the gratifying intelligence that bonds to a large amount of the Mississippi and Mo. Railroad have been negotiated, and that henceforth the work will be pushed forward steadily and rapidly to the Missouri. The line between Iowa City and Marengo, a distance of thirty-two miles, will be opened next week, reaching a point eighty-seven miles west of the Mississippi. The iron is now being received to extend the road westward, and it is expected that Brooklyn, fifteen miles west of Marengo, will be reached by or before the first of January, and the line to Grinnell, one hundred and fifteen miles west of Davenport, will be opened early in the spring. Then for Desmoines during the summer, and let the road be finished to the Missouri by the Fourth of July 1862. The thing can easily and from present prospects it will be done.

If we mistake not the recent quotations of the bonds of this road in Wall street were 68a69. At this rate they are a capital investment, for they are secured by a mortgage on the entire road and the lands of the company. Our only wonder is that they do not sell at 75a80—which is even below what they are worth. At the figures we name they ought to satisfy the most greedy seekers for gain, even among the denizens of Wall street.

We have recently examined the tables showing the net earnings of the Mississippi and Missouri road for the last year, and, considering the times through which we have passed, they show the most satisfactory results. They are now largely on the increase, and will meet fully the expectations of its most sanguine friends. The rolling stock of the company continues to be taxed to its utmost capacity to carry to market the surplus products of the magnificent country through which it runs. When once completed to the Missouri, it will be one of the most important and best paying thoroughfares in the country.

To our city the early completion of this road is a matter of the very greatest importance. It will secure to Chicago the trade of the Pike's Peak region, the overland trade and travel to the Pacific, and the rapidly increasing traffic of Nebraska and the Upper Missouri. Now that our city and the West is just entering upon a new career of advancement, the making of so rich and so vast a country tributary to our commerce will have a most important influence in securing for Chicago this first position among western cities. Let this road be completed within the next two years, and the census of 1870 will settle that question beyond any subsequent contingency.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT HANNIBAL, MO.

Modern Democracy Illustrated.

Hon. F. P. Blair and S. T. Glover, Esq., of St. Louis, spoke in Hannibal, Mo., on Thursday evening last. Prior to the arrival of these gentlemen, a handbill was issued from the office of the Hannibal *Democrat*, signed "Vigilance Committee," inciting the people of Marion and Ralls counties to prevent the holding of a Republican meeting in their midst. Mr. Glover spoke first, and denounced this attempt to suppress free speech, as it properly deserved. He was permitted to go through without disturbance. When the gallant Blair took the stand, there was at once manifested a determination not to permit him to speak. Eggs and stones were thrown at the speaker. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Evening News* (Bell-Everett) gives the following description of the scene:

Mr. Blair spoke under extremely adverse circumstances. His prominence in the Republican party of this State, his wide spread reputation, his whole life, made him a man of mark, and ere he had even uttered one word, he was greeted with yells and cries, and only by solicitation on the part of Mr. Hatch, could he have spoken at all. Our citizens are rather singular in this respect; they will bear the skirmishes of the Republicans, but when the heavy guns begin to open, they immediately spike them, and though Mr. Blair certainly spoke, yet it was under such circumstances as to have materially disturbed the equanimity of a nervous gentleman, and to have made a determined one feel uncomfortable. Imagine, if you please, in the outset of your discourse, from an assembly of several hundred on a dark night, cries of "I will not hear him," and yells as though Pandemonium had broke loose, and when this ceases, and you think the syren spell of eloquence has charmed the crowd, and pervades the attention of all the disgusting crash of an abominable egg is heard splashing and spattering all around, and possibly one in your face, and now a stone comes hurling from some unseen hand. Then a pistol shot to make the excitement more intense, then the cry of "clear the way," and the clattering of feet on the stone pavement as though a troop of cavalry were charging at full gallop, the stampede of 500 men smitten with panic from an unknown danger—and you have the advantages that were presented to Mr. Blair for making a favorable appearance.

Candor and justice compel me to say, that amid all the disturbance, Mr. Blair remained calm and collected. No unguarded word escaped him, and a manly and open front was presented by him during his whole discourse. His voice never once wavered, and was as clear as though on the floor of Congress.

It was this cool and resolute bearing of Mr. Blair that enabled him to get a hearing at all. He manfully stood his ground and concluded his speech. The correspondent of the *News* continues:

Mr. Hatch arose amid tremendous cheering, and proceeded to the complete demolition of Blair and Glover and everything they said—so I was informed, as I left before he got through. After Mr. Hatch concluded, Mr. Glover attempted a reply, but the egg-artillery opened their batteries, and the missiles flew thick and fast, and these being projectiles before which the bravest may well flee without compromising their valor, Mr. Glover, after [illegible] several with his head, honorably, though in haste, retired. Such is as near as my memory retains, a veritable history of the events that transpired on the day and night of the 18th.

Well, let the Democracy go ahead! A few more such scenes as the above, a little more egging and brick-batting of Republicans in Southern Illinois, the breaking up of a few more newspaper establishments by the John Logans (d. w.) of the party, the murder of a few more Methodist clergymen in the Slave States—and the measure of their iniquity—of their intolerance and despotism—will be full, and the power which they have so greatly abused will be wrested from their grasp forever.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA. Vol. 10. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 Lake street.

The high position which this great national work assumed on its first appearance has been fully sustained as each volume was given to the public. The plan of procuring articles from the most eminent men in literature and science on those subjects with which they are most familiar, has been continued, and in the volume before us we find articles from the ablest writers of the age. Among others we notice biographies of Commodore Jacob and John Paul Jones, and Capt. Jas. Lawrence, by Capt. Geo. S. Blake, of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; several articles upon legal subjects, as Jury, Larceny, Libel, Loan, Lunacy, by Prof. T. Parsons, of Harvard University; Adoniram Judson, by Rev. S. S. Cutting, D. D., of Rochester University; Kant, by Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, New York; Rufus King, by President Chas. King, of Columbia College; Kosciusko, by Hon. Francis Schroeder of Paris; Henry and John Laurens, by W. Gilmore Sims, of Charleston, S. C; Logarithms, by Prof. B. S. Hedrick, of Cooper Institute, N. Y; Longitude, by E. P. Blunt, Esq., New York; Martin Luther, by Rev. Dr. Schaff, Mercersburg, Pa.; besides many others of perhaps equal importance, which we have not space to specify. We notice a large number of biographies of eminent living characters, a feature of great importance to the literary and general reader.

Most of our readers are, of course, well acquainted with the intrinsic value of this great national work. Those who are less familiar with literary subjects, should know that it is really a library in itself, embracing a synopsis of the knowledge of the world on all subjects. Hence it is available in every family as a work of daily reference. For the same amount of money, it is impossible to get so much varied and accurate knowledge; for the articles embrace the latest discoveries in all departments of science, and the improvements in mechanics, in manufactures, in agriculture, and whatever progress has been made in the physical, social and religious welfare of man. It is a compliment to the intelligence of our city and State that the Chicago House, Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co., have so large a list of subscribers to the work. That list should be still increased, and we trust that our readers will, as business revives, send in their orders, and make one of the most important additions to their libraries.

TALES OF A TRAVELER. By Washington Irving. New York: G. P. Putnam. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

Here we have another volume of the splendid uniform edition of Irving's works, now being issued by Putnam, of New York. It is but meet that the writings of the greatest American author should be published in the highest style of the book-making art. We need scarcely add that the volume before us contains some of the most charming tales in the English language. They have long since passed into the standard literature of the world, and any commendation at our hands would be entirely superfluous. Subscribers will, of course, call at Griggs's and add this to the volumes already in their libraries.

Bancroft vs. Douglas.

We take the following extract from Bancroft's second volume on the war of American Independence. He is descanting on fundamental principles of freedom in Virginia:

Other colonies had framed bills of rights in reference to their relations to Britain; Virginia moved from charters and customs to primal principles; from a narrow altercation with lawyers about facts to the contemplation of immutable truth. *She summoned the eternal laws of man's being* to protest against all tyranny. The English petition of right in 1688 was historic and retrospective; the Virginia declaration came directly from the heart of nature, and announced governing principles for people in all future times. It was the voice of reason going forth to create new institutions, to speak a new political world into being. Virginia presented herself at the bar of the world, and gave the name and fame of her sons as hostages, that her public life should show a likeness to the highest ideas of right and equal freedom among men.

Mr. Douglas contradicts Bancroft and all that is truly noble in the principles of the fathers of American Independence, as follows:

No man can vindicate the character, the motives and the conduct of the Declaration of Independence, except upon the hypothesis that they referred to the white race alone, and not to the African when they declared that all men were created free and equal—that they were speaking of *British subjects on this continent* being equal to British subjects born and residing in Great Britain—that they were entitled to the same inalienable rights, and among them were enumerated life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The Declaration of Independence was adopted merely for the purpose of justifying the colonists in the eyes of the civilized world in withdrawing their allegiance from the British crown, and dissolving their connection with the mother country.

Oh, lame and impotent conclusion! Was it for nothing higher or nobler than this, that a seven years bloody struggle was endured?

Col. F. A. Lumsden.

The N. O. *Delta* has the following remarks on the character of Col. F. A. Lumsden, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, who with his family was lost on the Lady Elgin.

It seems but a few days ago that the writer of this parted with Col. Lumsden, after having shared his companionship in many delightful excursions and sports in the Northwest. An ardent and enthusiastic lover of all manly sports—his health, spirits, and his intellectual and physical energies had been greatly invigorated and refreshed by the bracing clime and constant exercises in the open air. When we left him he looked the sanguine, active, vivacious gentleman, full of jollity, sociability and earnestness, that we knew him to be twenty years ago. His appetite for sport had not been satisfied.

The beautiful scenery and the rare sport of Mackinac and Lake Superior, described to him by the visitors to that region, had excited his imagination, and, no doubt, induced his acceptance of the invitation to join the excursion which has had so sad and tragic a conclusion. So generous was the nature of Col. Lumsden, so true and sincere his regard for the gentler sex, that we should have little hope of his escape in a disaster, where the claims and weakness of woman demanded self-sacrifice.

He was accompanied by his lady, a daughter of that gallant veteran, Captain Spedden, whose heroic bravery in the battle of the gunboats in 1814, has been the theme of so much of the eulogy of historians.

Mrs. Lumsden was in delicate health. Her only son, a fine youth of sixteen, was her constant companion, and by his filial devotion and gentleness, won the admiration and love of all who knew and observed him. There was, too, in the family, a remarkably sweet and beautiful little flaxen-haired, blue eyed girl of six years, an adopted child, upon whom Col. Lumsden and his lady lavished all the affection of the fondest parents.

Col. Lumsden had been prominently connected with the press of this city for over thirty years. He was a native of North Carolina, and a printer by trade, but being well educated and possessing a great fund of humor and a facility for writing, he was a frequent contributor to the journals upon which he worked as a journeyman. The *Picayune* was founded by Col. Lumsden and George W. Kendall, and during its earlier years of struggle and contest was kept up by the talent, energy and constancy of these gentlemen.

Their great tact and popular style gave it the reputation which it soon acquired and has ever since maintained in this community and throughout the country. The addition of the present principal proprietor and conductor, Mr. Holbrook, to the firm secured the services of a most competent, vigilant, faithful and judicious financial manager, and gave to the enterprise a brilliant success which few journals in the United States, or in the world, have achieved.

With his excellent qualities as a journalist, Col. Lumsden united great kindness of heart, generosity and fidelity to friends, and many other admirable traits.

His faults were those of a generous, social and confiding nature. The remembrance of his good traits will long be cherished by his large circle of friends in this community; his faults were such as will soon be forgotten by all.

Frightful Accident.

A frightful accident occurred at the Pioneer Iron Works, in Marquette, Lake Superior, on Friday last. A coal kiln fell in, carrying with it two men, who were consumed by the fires. Two others were seriously injured. Their names have not been ascertained.

Census Items.

OHIO.—Below are the returns from counties compared with 1850:

COUNTIES.	1860.	1850.
Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	12,719
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	181,110	167,348

Showing an increase of 13,[illegible].

PENNSYLVANIA.—The population of Berks Co. foots up 93,974 against 77,131 in 1850—gain 16,843.

THE NUMBER LOST BY THE LADY ELGIN.—The Milwaukee *People's Press* thinks that the number of passengers on board the Lady Elgin, at the time of her loss, has been underrated. In consequence of conversations had with several of the survivors, the *Press* is confirmed in the belief that there were fully 500 souls on board the ill-fated vessel, and that consequently nearly 400 were lost.

THE STATE FAIR.

Natural History Hall.

This is the first exhibition ever made by the State Natural History Society. The attractive display in this department has been a chief feature of the Fair. This Hall has been constantly crowded and thronged with visitors. The departments of Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Ornithology, Entomology and Conchology are represented, the divisions in these several branches being under the direction of Messrs. Wilber, Bebb, Holden, Walsh and Powell, who have made most of the collections and prepared them for the occasion, during the past season.

The great entomological collection of Mr. Walsh, of Rock Island, exhibited here, comprises twenty five hundred distinct species of insects, all of which, with the exception of about seventy-five species, were collected within four miles of Rock Island. It is estimated that there are within the limits of the United States at least thirty thousand distinct species; so that even the large collection on exhibition does not comprise one-tenth part of the insects of the United States. This collection is scientifically arranged in order and families, and a large portion of it is named by genera and species. We could scarcely have supposed that so many and such large and beautiful insects could have been gathered up in one little locality.

We understand from Mr. Walsh that it is his intention, so soon as the Presidential campaign is over, to take his entire collection through the principal towns in the State of Illinois, and deliver a course of two or three lectures on the science of Entomology, as bearing upon the practical purposes of life. We sincerely wish him success in this undertaking. The pockets of the farmers of Illinois are picked every year of millions of dollars by various insects; and it is about time to make some effort to arrest such enormous depredations.

Mr. Walsh was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, for the Church, studying there some twelve years, a portion of which time he was resident Professor. Conscientious scruples deterring him from accepting orders, and the avenues of church preferment being thus closed to him, with the energy peculiar to him, Mr. Walsh emigrated to this country, and settled in Henry county, in this State, passing his time in the obscurity and retirement of quiet farming pursuits. The Railroad bringing Rock Island into notice, he removed there three years ago, and has since devoted himself exclusively to the pursuit of his favorite science. Entomology has been a passion with him from early years, and he has pursued its study with such energy and success that he now holds an even rank with such men as Fitch and Harris! His energy is indomitable, and his enthusiasm in the insect line is—well, no adjective will give it.

Representing Botany, we have a large collection of very carefully prepared specimens gathered within the last two or three years, collected by M. S. Bebb of Marion county, occupying a large space in this exhibition. About one thousand species are gathered in this collection. The number of species represented in this State is large, probably from fifteen hundred to two thousand, owing to the peculiar shape of the State, it being extended in length, passing through seven degrees of latitude; but the absence of mountains, and pine forests with their attendant swamps deprive us of the species peculiar to such retreats.

Mr. Bebb is a son of Gov. Bebb, and the pursuit of this branch of Natural History is a life-work with him.

Dr. Frederick Breudel, of Peoria, exhibits an attractive collection of woody plants, consisting of sections of one hundred and two different species, all growing in the State of Illinois. This collection comprises all the trees, the larger shrubs of Middle Illinois, and many of the southern part of the State which do not grow farther north. The leaves of one hundred and twenty-five species are represented by dried specimens mounted on pasteboard, lacking only about twenty-five species, which mostly grow in the extreme northern, some in the southern, portion of the State. The sections of wood are all labelled, one side being smooth, one side with the bark, and the others left rough.

Dr. Breudel has made this subject a special study. He is one of the pioneers in the scientific pursuits of our State, and several years ago directed the attention of naturalists to our territory. Having profited by the best facilities afforded by the German Universities, and possessing a most ardent love for his speciality, he is accomplishing a great work in infusing a spirit of thorough scientific investigation in that department of Natural History to which he is devoting his life.

The department of ornithology is well represented by the collection of R. H. Holder, of Bloomington, consisting of some two hundred specimens, prepared during the past year, a majority of which are found in this State.

We understand that this is no ephemeral pursuit with Mr. Holden, but that the aim of his life will be the collection of the birds of North America. The object is most noble, and is entrusted to most noble hands. The collection here, and other specimens, as fast as collected, will be deposited in the Natural History Museum at Bloomington.

The collection of shells, by J. W. Powell of Wheaton, DuPage county, Conchologist for the Natural History Society, comprises about two hundred and fifty species of the shells of this State. We have here represented the shells of the Ohio, Mississippi, Rock, Fox and Chicago rivers, and of two or three of the inland lakes, also, thirty or forty species of terrestrial shells taken from their retreats under roots of trees, among rocks, and from river bluffs. The Illinois waters are filled with shells, rich in color and delicate in form. Mr. Powell has here more than six thousand shells, all collected in this State; and a collection of one hundred species of arboreal shells, (Achatinella) from the Sandwich Islands, and several hundred marine shells.

This State furnishes a large representation of the interesting genus Unio. With the shells of the great lakes represented on the Northeast, and those of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys on the South and West, this State affords rare opportunities to the conchologist. In the opinion of Mr. Powell this collection fairly represents the species found in this State, with the exception of the Wabash Valley region, which may yield some thirty species in addition.

This is the second season devoted to the collection of the display in this department, aided by local collectors and systematic exchanges.

Like the others, Mr. Powell is in the harness for life, and has already traced out for himself a plan of systematic labor requiring years for its accomplishment.

The collection representing the Geology of Illinois was placed on exhibition by Mr. A. H. Norther, the State Geologist, and Mr. C. D. Wilber, Secretary of the Illinois Natural History Society, who has devoted several weeks of the past summer to this exhibition. Time will not permit us to describe, in detail, these valuable collections, but this exhibition shows clearly that to the geologist there is not a more inviting field on the continent than the Prairie State.

A large array of Minerals from the State of Missouri, occupying half of one side of the Hall, comprising various kinds of iron ore, specular, hermatic, ochreous, magnetic, &c. Several large masses were sent from Pilot Knob, and Iron Mountain, together with specimens of manufactured iron of the same ore, from the Laclede Iron Works at St. Louis.

A collection of the lead and zinc ores from Northern Illinois, exhibited the usual varieties, deriving their importance from the home trade in these minerals, which is now over one million of dollars per annum.

Occupying the shelves are cabinets of Fossils representing the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous formations. James Shaw of Mt. Carroll, Dr. Everett of Dixon, and Dr. Davis of Kendall County, contributed largely to this department.

One of the most attractive features in the hall is a cabinet of fossil ferns, collected near Morris, Grundy county, by Mr. Joseph Even, who is a mechanic, working twelve hours per day, and devotes his leisure, including holidays, to the study of nature.

Mr. Worthen's fossils have been the admiration of all, as they are carefully arranged and labelled, so that he who runs may read these wonderful hieroglyphics of the stony book. This collection of Mr. Worthen's belongs to himself, and the collections have been extended during a period of fifteen years, with the peculiar facilities of his position. It would be hardly fair to place it in competition with the results attained by the Natural History Society, now in the second year of its operations.

In the collection of fossils, we noticed the tusks and teeth of a great mammal (Mastodon Giganteus,) found in excavating for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, near Aurora. An Irishman, supposing the tusk to be a log, cut it nearly asunder. The overseer, however, rescued it from destruction, together with eight teeth, which weigh from five to eight pounds each. The tusk is ten feet in length and weighs 200 pounds. It was an enormous quadruped, resembling the elephant, but much larger. Other portions of the skeleton have been found in various localities in this and other States, indicating that the animal had a wide range. In the same case were several teeth and a portion of the jaw bone, found at Alton. These remains were gazed at with wonder by thousands, who could hardly be persuaded that they were real.

One great feature of attraction in this Hall, is the three pictures of large size, four and a half by six feet, the productions of Julian E. Bryant, of Princeton, Ill. Mr. Bryant is engaged upon a series of paintings, of which these three are the first, illustrating the Geology of the Mississippi Valley. The people of the State very fortunately are likely to be gratified with a sight of these paintings, as they will be used by Mr. Wilbur in his geological lectures during the coming winter. They consist of a view of Pilot Knob, illustrating the formation and contour of the hills in the iron region of Missouri; a view of Starved Rock, deriving its name from the Indian legend, showing the sandstone formation on the Illinois River; and a prairie view, near Bloomington, of the country around the Normal University. Mr. Bryant has now on his easel a view of Grand Tower, on the Mississippi River, taken from the Missouri side. This is where the Mississippi breaks through the iron-mountain range of hills. These are to be followed by a view of the Iron Mountain, in Missouri, illustrating the formation of the iron region in that locality; a view of the Quincy Bluffs, showing the drift formation in that county; and a prairie view illustrating the drift formation in Ogle county.

The pictures in the Natural History Hall have been the source of lingering pleasure to every lover of art. They are characterized by extreme accuracy of detail and faithful, conscientious adherence to truth. The artist has evidently been a careful observer, and long possessed an intimate acquaintance and sympathy with Nature. He exhibits a thorough knowledge of tree-form and foliage, and we have never seen his effects of clear sky excelled in the productions of any artist.

Mr. Bryant is a native of this State. His is another example of talent and characteristics running in families, the same knowledge, reverence and deep sympathy with Nature which has made every one love the sweet poetry of the uncle, again finding form and permanence upon the canvas of the nephew. We understand that Mr. Bryant intends to remain in the West, believing that Nature has spread her wondrous beauties with lavish hand over our prairies, and that here, as truly as among the mountains and rivers of the East, there are scenes wooing the pencil of the artist. The aim of his life is to develope and make known these beauties through the medium of his art, waiting in quiet patience until that time comes when "A Prairie View" will take equal rank with a scene on the Hudson or the Rhine.

Nearly the whole Museum on exhibition here will be taken to the Museum of the Society in the State Normal University at Bloomington. It is the intention of the Natural History Society to carry on a Scientific Survey in all the counties of the State, until our extensive fauna and flora are ascertained, and our geological and mineral wealth are freely developed. By this means they will be able to build up a large Museum of Natural History, and thus provide the best home facilities for the study of nature. Being located at Bloomington, it will be easily accessible from all parts of the State.

THE BAPTISTS OF PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

Another Slander Refuted.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

LAPORTE, Ind., Sept 18th, 1860.

I enclose to you the following scrap cut from the *Times and Herald*, of the 11th or 12th inst.:

Desecration of the Sabbath and Church Services.

BLACK REPUBLICANISM VS. RELIGION.

Editor Times and Herald:

In the course of my wanderings I found it convenient to spend yesterday—the Sabbath—at this place—Plymouth, Indiana—and in accordance with my usual custom I attended church. It happened to be the Baptist Church, and I there saw—what, for the sake of God's holy religion, I trust I may never see again—the house of God prostituted to base political purposes. The first thing I noticed on entering were two large rails wrapped with red and white ribbon, and close to them was a banner on which was inscribed in large letters, "*No negro amalgamation.*" On looking around the room, I saw another banner on which was inscribed, "*Freedom is National, Slavery Sectional!*" while immediately in front of the minister's desk, stretched along the side of the room, was a piece of blue muslin, about three feet by ten, on which was inscribed in large red letters, "*Lincoln and Hamlin.*"

In the name of God, is there no limit to Republican fanaticism! Must the feelings of pious, respectable people be thus outraged and insulted when attending upon the ministrations of Christ's holy religion. And yet with Pharasaic impudence Republicans claim to be the *decency, moral* and *Christian party*. God deliver me, an humble follower after my blessed Savior, from such Christianity, from such decency.

Yours, T.

It is, perhaps, due to the Baptist Society in Plymouth, that the falsehood contained in that communication should be exposed. I have just returned from Plymouth, where I became acquainted with all the circumstances. They are these:

The Baptists there have no church edifice. They hold their meetings in a hall; the same hall in which both the political parties hold their meetings. On Saturday evening the 8th of September, the Republican ladies gave a supper. Many were invited of both parties. The hall was crowded, and the festivities kept up till a late hour. At the close, the Hall was swept out and the seats re-arranged. The banner inscribed with "No negro amalgamation," was turned around with the letters to the wall. The one on which was inscribed, "Freedom is National, Slavery Sectional," was placed carefully up in one corner, out of the way as much as possible, and the one directly in front of the "minister's desk," being tacked to the wall, of course remained there, it being understood when the Baptists were permitted to hold their meetings there temporarily, that they should cause no inconvenience to those who had previously hired the hall for political purposes. Let candid men judge whether there was in this any "Desecration of the Sabbath and Church Services." The communication is grossly and maliciously false, in spirit and in fact. "An humble follower after my blessed Savior," and yet uttering the foulest slanders! Falsehood and hypocrisy united in the same individual. Can there be a more odious comparison? The writer instead of being a traveler, as he intimates, is a resident of Plymouth. This is known from the fact that there was not a stranger present at the Baptist services. By a publication of these facts, and a thorough exposure of the falsehood, you will confer a favor on the Baptist Society of Plymouth, and vindicate the cause of truth.

JASPER PACKARD.

THE LATE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION AT QUINCY.

The Bishop's Side of the Question.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

QUINCY, Sept. 17, 1860.

I see [illegible] from this place saying that "The Episcopal Convention broke up in a row." Whoever sent that message must have been sadly misinformed. Nothing occurred in the Convention which could, in any sense, be called a row. It is true, there was much excitement, and some earnest talk; but during the whole session, the members kept themselves within conventional rules, and concluded with proper decorum. On the last day of the sitting, the Bishop ruled several gentlemen out of order, and required them, in peremptory terms, to take their seats. He was in every instance obeyed. In one case, that of Mr. Hodges, of Chicago, the Convention voted that he be allowed to proceed, in order. Mr. Hodges availed himself of the privilege thus guaranteed, and delivered himself of a speech which, it is to be hoped, the young gentleman will hereafter regret as keenly as many of his elder brethren certainly do now. Aside from this one ebullition of feeling, Mr. Hodges made a very favorable impression in the Convention.

The excitement grew out of the six thousand dollar compromise between the Bishop and Mr. Beers, about the Cathedral lot, so called. The Bishop had said in his annual address that though, in the negotiation with Mr. Beers, he wished it to be understood, and had expressly said, that he acted in his private capacity as a citizen, not as a corporator sole, or as Bishop of Illinois, he had done so under legal advice, and with a view to avoid all question about the disposition of any moneys that might be received on a surrender of the Cathedral lot; and in fact that he wished it to appear that he received *nothing* as a consideration for such surrender. He also said that now, for the first time, he had an opportunity of making a public official declaration, that he held the $6,000 *in trust* for the original purpose for which the land was bought—that is, to build a Bishop's Church. And he added, that he should not allow the fund to be diverted to any other object unless compelled by the decrees of a court of equity. In subsequent remarks he also intimated that he did not wish the advice of the Convention about the matter; and that if they wished to control the fund while in his hands, they must set about it in a legal way, without delay; for he intended to expend the money, as soon as he prudently could, toward the object for which it was held.

A resolution was offered to refer the Bishop's address, so far as it related to the Cathedral lot and the compromise with Mr. Beers, to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the Convention. A substitute was offered, the effect of which was to leave the whole matter with the Bishop, to do as he pleased. On these propositions an exciting debate arose. More feeling was exhibited, it must be confessed, after it was apparent that the substitute would pass, than seemed to comport with the dignity that should attend a Church Convention. I will not undertake to describe it lest, as one of the speakers remarked, I may appear to tread on *somebody's* toes. The substitute was carried by a majority of one clerical and two lay votes. Soon after the announcement of the vote, a resolution was adopted to adjourn *sine die*. And when the Bishop arose to make a closing address, according to his usual custom, a few members of the Convention, clerical and lay, left their seats and walked quietly out of the house. They were followed by a few, very few, of the spectators. This is what your reporter probably calls a row. The expression is certainly too strong. Had he spoken of it as a breach of good manners, I should have had nothing to say.

S.

Returned.

Mr. Newcomb, of the Astronomical party, who passed up to the Hudson Bay Possessions some two months since, to observe the eclipse, arrived here last night in the stage from Selkirk. The party, with great difficulty and by rowing thirty-six consecutive hours, reached a point on the Saskatchewan River, within the belt of total obscuration, on the morning of the day. The weather was not as favorable as desired; still, several observations were taken. Their station lies at 54° north, 24° west of Washington nearly, on the north bank of the Saskatchewan. Mr. Newcomb left this morning for the East. He would have reached here sooner, but was detained about two weeks at Pembina, waiting for a conveyance, the Red River of the North being laid up for the present.—*St. Paul Minnesotian*, 15th.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The accommodation train going west on the Peoria, Oquawka and Burlington Road on Friday morning, ran over a cow near Oak Hill, throwing the locomotive and tender down the bank. The engine was overturned, and carried with it the fireman, Patrick Gifford, who was so badly scalded and otherwise injured that he died the following night. The engineer, Joseph Slocum, had his collar-bone broken, but he escaped without other injuries. The freight and passenger cars remained on the track. The fireman was an old hand on the road, and we believe leaves a family in the city.—*Peoria Transcript*.

DROWNED.—On Tuesday morning last, the eldest daughter of Miss Paterson, aged fourteen, was drowned at Gaylord's stone quarry, at Lena. As near as can be ascertained, it seems that she, with a sister quite young, were standing upon the bank of the quarry, looking at some object, and that the deceased became dizzy or slipped and fell in. Some time probably elapsed before the alarm was given, and life was extinct. The water where taken out, was from eight to ten feet deep.—*Ogle County Leader*.

—In the town of Mount Vernon, Posey County, Indiana, where Fremont got only 17 votes, there are the names of 197 voters in the Lincoln club, besides many Republicans not belonging to the organization.

DOUGLAS AS A STATESMAN.

A SPECIMEN BRICK.

Extract from Carl Schurz' Great Speech in New York, Sept. 11, 1860.

True statesmanship can rest upon no other basis but an intimate familiarity with the philosophy of government, and a thorough knowledge of the sources and effects of political institutions. It can have no other aim and end but the conservation of sound constitutional principles, and their application most favorable to the development of popular liberty. [Cheers.] Let us see how "the greatest of living statesmen" stands the test. I shall confine myself to a few facts of vital importance.

It is one of the striking peculiarities of our Federal polity that the different branches of our General Government enjoy a certain independence in the exercise of the functions respectively assigned to them. In order to guard against the dangers and abuses which might arise from that independence, the powers necessary for the exercise of those functions had to be carefully limited and strictly defined. Thus a system of checks and balances was established in our Constitution, which is calculated to render usurpation impossible. It is, indeed, said that the Executive branch of our Government is responsible to the people, but that responsibility consists only in its being liable to impeachment. For the Secretaries of the President do not, like the Ministers of the Crown of England, sit upon the benches of the Legislature, subject to the immediate control of the parliamentary majority. Our Executive, unlike that of other constitutional governments, is stable for a term of four years, removable only on conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. But already Jefferson told you that impeachment is a mere scare-crow. So the Executive moves independently within the circle of its own powers. It is, therefore, of vital importance that this circle should be strictly drawn, and those powers of the Legislature which form a necessary supplement to the powers of the Executive, be jealously preserved.

If this system of checks and balances is of general necessity, it is doubly indispensable in all matters relating to the administration of our foreign policy. It is natural and proper that in all diplomatic transactions with foreign Governments, our Executive should be intrusted with a certain discretion. But the Cabinet of the President, not being subject to our Legislature, in the same manner as the British Ministry is to Parliament, it is essential that in the absence of this immediate control, another system of checks should be placed around the Executive power. This was done in the Constitution by making, not, indeed, the diplomatic transactions themselves, but their ends and results, immediately dependent upon the direct action of Congress. Thus, no treaty can be made and consummated without the approval of the Senate by a two-thirds vote. And Congress alone shall have the power to declare war. Why was the war making power not intrusted to the Executive? It is hardly necessary to describe to you the part which wars have played in the history of the world—the blood of millions spoiled, not seldom, for paltry causes; the happiness of generations destroyed; the prosperity of countries blighted for centuries; the rights of men trodden under foot; the progress of civilization set back for ages! Is it wonderful that the framers of our Constitution should not have entrusted a single officer with the formidable power of bringing all these calamities upon the Republic?—an officer, too, who, for a certain time, does not stand under the immediate control of the representatives of the people? The war-making power—one most extensively involving the interests of the nation—is certainly one of the highest attributes of sovereignty, and it was most wisely reserved to that branch of the Government in which the sovereignty of the people is most comprehensively represented. The power to declare war being withheld from the Executive, and expressly lodged in Congress, it follows that the Executive can have no authority to use warlike measures, unless specially authorized by Congress; for what would the exclusive power to declare war be worth to Congress if the power to use belligerent measures without special authority—that is, to bring on or make war—were vested in the Executive? This is one of the distinguishing features of our constitutional system. It cannot be changed without breaking down the safeguards of our national security. No man who understands the spirit of American institutions will fail to see this, and he who does not may be said not to comprehend the tendency of our fundamental laws. Is it not surprising that we should find such a man in him who is held up to us as "the greatest of living statesmen?" [Laughter.] For a number of years, wherever there was a difficulty between this and a foreign government, Mr. Douglas endeavored again and again to invest the President with the power of using warlike measures at his own discretion, without waiting for the action of Congress. Here is a bill introduced by Douglas on the 24th of May, 1856:

"*Be it enacted, &c.,* That in cases of flagrant violations of the laws of nations by outrage upon the flag, or soil, or citizens of the United States, or upon their property, under circumstances requiring prompt redress, and when, *in the opinion of the President*, delay would be incompatible with the honor and dignity of the Republic, the President is hereby authorized to employ such force as he may deem necessary to prevent the perpetration of such outrages, and to obtain just redress and satisfaction for the same when perpetrated; and it shall be his duty to lay the facts of each case, with the reasons for his action in the premises, before Congress at the earliest practicable moment for such further action thereon as Congress may direct."

This bill was introduced at a time when vessels belonging to the British navy, in the Gulf of Mexico, undertook to stop and search American merchantmen on the suspicion of their being slavers. The bill did not pass; but whenever there was an opportunity, be it in a discussion on appropriations for the navy, or on the occasion of some foreign difficulty, he again and again has tried to bring about a fatal transfer of power. It was on the 18th of August, 1859, when he disclosed his views more fully and emphatically than ever before. The President, in a special message, asked for special authority to protect American citizens on the Transit route. Then Mr. Douglas expressed himself as follows:

"I think the President ought to have the power to redress sudden injuries upon our citizens, or outrages upon our flag, without waiting for the action of Congress. The Executive of every other nation on earth has that authority, under their respective forms of government. * * * * I go further, sir. I would intrust the Executive with authority, when an outrage is perpetrated upon our ships and commerce, to punish it instantly, when he thinks the interest and the honor of the nation require prompt action. I would make this principle general in its application. I desire the President of the United States to have as much authority to protect American citizens and the American flag abroad, as the Executive of every other civilized nation on the earth possesses. * * * * I am willing to adopt the principle that this authority shall be vested in the President of the United States as a rightful authority and a permanent rule of action, applicable all over the world, whenever he thinks American interests and American honor require it to be exerted. * * * * When it is known that our Executive has the same authority outside of the United States that the *British Premier* and the *French Emperor* or the head of any other nation possesses, you will find there will be a less number of outrages," &c.

If Mr. Douglas had brought forward propositions like this in the heat of debate, aroused by warlike excitement, we might excuse him on the plea that his temper ran away with his judgment. But the frequent, deliberate, persistent reiteration of these views, must urge the conviction upon us that they have become with him a settled political doctrine. Did he ever consider the extent and consequences of the change he demands? Does he know what it means, that the President shall have the power, without waiting for the action of Congress, to use the army and navy when he—not when Congress, but when *he* thinks the interests of the country require it? Suppose the President be a man of excitable temper—of more valor than discretion—or a man of inordinate ambition—or a wily politician, unscrupulous enough to involve the country in a war in order to divert popular attention from home difficulties. Suppose such a President has the power to use the armed force of the United States when he thinks fit. Will not our peace and security be entirely at the mercy of his temper, his ambition, or his unscrupulousness?

This is not so dangerous says, Mr. Douglas, for "not every belligerant act leads to war." No, certainly not; but if there is anything in the world apt to lead to war it is a belligerant act. [laughter]. It is true, according to Mr. Douglas' bill, the President will have to report to Congress "at the earliest practicable moment;" but will not the President be able by indiscrete use of the army or navy, to involve the country in war, to array nation against nation, long before that "earliest practicable moment arrives? It is true Congress will, after a while, have power to stop the war; but are you not aware that ours is a Government which depends not always on a calm public opinion, but sometimes also on the passions of the people? If once, by the measures of the President, we are involved in active hostilities—if once the intoxicating music of artillery has started the warlike enthusiasm of the people—if once the fighting spirit of the masses is used by the sight of blood, will not then what was commenced against the judgement of the people be pushed on by their passions?

Mr. Douglas urged his proposition as often as there was a speck of war in the horizon. But those difficulties with Great Britain and the Central American Republics, for the prosecution of which he demanded that the Executive be invested with power to use warlike measures, have been settled by diplomatic transactions. Our peaceful relations with foreign governments were hardly disturbed. Not a drop of blood was shed. The honor of the Republic remained intact, the Constitution inviolate. Suppose Mr. Douglas' notions had prevailed, and he had been President of the United States, clothed with the discretionary power he demanded,—I ask you most seriously, and invite you to ponder the question, what would have been the result then? How many outrages, real or imaginary, would he have punished with the army or navy, "without waiting for the action of Congress?" How often would *he*, unrestrained by Congress have deemed instant redress necessary? Into how many follies would his childish hatred of Great Britain have betrayed him? [Cheers.] In how many wars would his sensation policy have involved us within these last few years? With the blood of your sons, you would have paid the price of his indiscretions. Let the President have the power that Mr. Douglas demands for him, and the question of peace or war, of prosperity or desolation, will depend upon the temper of a single individual. Put Mr. Douglas in the Presidential chair, and give him, as he demands, the power of the French Emperor, and he will furnish not the prudence, but certainly the arbitrariness. [Applause.]

But he contends that our Executive must have that power, because *the Executives of every other nation have it*. Indeed! Does he not know that just there is the difference between our system of Government and those of other nations? [Enthusiastic applause.] Did it never occur to him that the establishment of imperial power in this Republic would require the entire overthrow of our system of checks and balances? Does he not know that even in the hands of a British Premier, this power is less formidable than it would be in the hands of a President, since the British Premier is subject to the immediate control of a Parliamentary majority, and liable to be voted down and dismissed at any moment, which the President and his Secretary of State are not? Oh, "greatest of living statesmen," if thou dost not know that, every smart little school-boy can tell thee. [Long continued laughter and cheers.] But there you see him, "in the fullness of his ignorance of this vast subject, in the maturity of his incapacity to comprehend its merits," [tremendous applause], as Lord Brougham would style it, attempting to trample down the constitutional safeguards which surround the liberties, and the security of the nation. Such ignorance is dangerous when coupled with such pretensions. Let that "greatest of living statesmen," study awhile the peculiar features which distinguish the republican government of America from the monarchical governments of the old world. Give him an opportunity to learn that no American President or Secretary of State was never intended to be a British Premier or a French Emperor. [Cheers.] Let him learn to appreciate that system of nice balances of power in our Constitution, which is the principal safeguard of our freedom and security. But do not speak of placing him, such as he is, in the office of highest responsibility. If you want a *safe* man to administer your laws, select him among those who understand their spirit; not one who means to cushion his Presidential chair with imperial powers, and who would take delight in playing like a reckless boy with the clubs of Hercules. [Loud cheers.]

It is my suspicion that Mr. Douglas tried to effect that centralization of power in the hands of the President, expecting to be President himself, and that then he would use it for the purpose of plunging the country into warlike enterprises to result in the conquest of Cuba and a part of Mexico, which policy of conquest would relieve him of the difficulties in which his position upon the Slavery question has involved him. I give this as my suspicion. You may judge for yourselves whether it is supported by any moral evidence growing out of his past career and present situation. But the measure he urged and advocated is so dangerous and detestable in itself, that no ulterior design can make it more damnable. It certainly is one of the acts dictated by the evident desire to retrieve the lost favor of the Slavery propagandists by outdoing them in everything not immediately connected with the Territorial question. This may be considered a grave charge, and I will substantiate it at once, for in these attempts Judge Douglas' statesmanship shines with more than ordinary luster.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The Baltimore *Patriot*, by all odds the ablest Bell-Everett journal in the United States, concedes the election of Mr. Lincoln to be inevitable, and expresses its determination to make no farther efforts to prevent that result. This is the general feeling in Baltimore. On Thursday night last, the Americans of Baltimore met by committees to decide upon the course to be pursued by them as a party in the coming Presidential election. It was determined to call a public meeting to be addressed by Henry Winter Davis. It is understood that the proclivities of a large share of the Americans are for Lincoln, but local motives may prevent a public expression of them.

TERRIBLY ALARMED.—The New York *Express* begins to howl and groan terribly in prospect of the righteous whaling that awaits itself and its black-strap associates. In the last Saturday's issue we find the following howling at the Wide Awakes:

CIVIL WAR—PREPARATION FOR IT.—A noticeable feature of the Republican ("Wide Awake") parade here, on Thursday night—a feature, however, of their organizations and processions in other of the Northern States—was the efficiency of their military discipline. It is true, they carried no bayonets or rifles, but—as if by way of preliminary preparation for bayonets and rifles—torches, about the weight and length of a "John Brown pike," are used for the purposes of drill.

Now, nobody can doubt that the Republican leaders, all over the North, can see these things just as plainly as we can see them; and it does credit to their discernment that they are taking measures and arranging their plans accordingly. Hence the military organization of their Wide Awake clubs, and hence the gradual formation by that process, under cover of political associations, of an immense standing army, ready to be used if circumstances should require, to "*drive the slaveholders, like poisoned rats, into their holes.*"

—Douglas, in the course of his egotistical and childish remarks at the home of his mother, asserted that Mr. Lincoln *dared* not visit the graves of his father and mother—a falsehood which Mr. D. knew to be such. One of Mr. Lincoln's parents is buried in Indiana, the other in Illinois.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.—The Republican State Committee of Kentucky met last week and filled up the electoral ticket as follows:

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

ALLEN A. BURTON of Lancaster, Garrard County; lawyer.
WM. THRELKELD of Visalia, Campbell County; physician.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

District I.—SAMUEL McCANN of Paducah; lawyer.
District II.—S. W. LANGLEY of Spottsville, Henderson Co.; farmer.
District III.—JOSEPH W. CALVERT of Bowling Green; merchant.
District IV.—A. R. McKEE of Somerset, Pulaski Co.; President Coal Co.
District V.—ROBT. L. WINTERSMITH of Elizabethtown, Hardin County; merchant.
District VI.—THOMAS COKER of Speedwell P. O., Madison Co.; [illegible].
District VII.—EDGAR NEEDHAM of Louisville; marble cutter.
District VIII.—L. MADDOX of Bourbon Co.; farmer.
District IX.—HARRY B. [illegible] of Ashland, Boyd Co.
District X.—CHAS. HENDLEY of Newport; manufacturer.

—Vote on the cars between Jacksonville and Meredosia on the 14th: Lincoln 40, Douglas 14, Breckinridge 4, Bell 2; two to one over all.

—They have got a "fusion" down in Ohio. It is a calf with four heads, sixteen legs, and four tails, in fact a regular fusionist. They call it the Richmond-Cagger-Hunt-Brooks monstrosity.

SENSIBLE FOR ONCE.—Caleb Cushing has been making a speech in Boston, in the course of which he remarked that he "did not see how or where, in all the Northern States, either Mr. Bell or Mr. Douglas is to obtain a single electoral vote." For once everybody agrees with him.

—The Monroe (Michigan) *Commercial* says that Mr. E. Vanderwalker, of the town of Ida, in that County, has always been an active Democrat, but quite recently has declared for Lincoln and Republicanism, and is now heartily advocating the success of the Republican cause.

—The Republicans of Farmington, Ontario County, N. Y., have just completed a canvass of that town, and find it to stand thus: Lincoln 327; Douglas 52; doubtful 34.

—The Republican pole raised at Newport, Kentucky, a short time since, was cut down by a Douglas-Bell-Everett mob on Monday night.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HAVING MUCH ENLARGED AND IMPROVED
Our premises within the last month, and determined from this time out
TO BUY AND SELL
For Nett Cash Only,
We will exhibit, on
MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1860,
All the choicest Novelties in
Dress Goods, Shawls, Embroideries, Cloaks, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces,
And incomparably
The Largest, Choicest and Cheapest Stock of General
DRESS GOODS,
EVER EXHIBITED WEST OF NEW YORK.
We bought at the Auction Sales of Messrs. THIRION MAILLARD and PATHULE [illegible], (the best makers in the world.)
Over 500 Pieces French Merinos.
We will sell
Dollar Quality for Five Shillings.
Ten Shilling Quality for Seven Shillings.
Sublime Quality, best made, for Ten Shillings, regular price 14s.
We are in daily receipt of Goods
FROM AUCTION,
MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS,
And receive all the
LATEST NOVELTIES IN FOREIGN GOODS BY EVERY EUROPEAN STEAMER.
Do not buy goods elsewhere at any price till you see our bargains, as we guarantee our prices lower than can be bought elsewhere under any circumstances.
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
Nos. 167 and 169 Lake street.
The Largest Retail House West of New York.

EVERYTHING NEW.
Our New Goods are now coming in,
Including all the Novelties in
LADIES' BELTS, BELT RIBBONS,
CLASPS, &c., HAIR NETS AND FANS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c., &c.
We offer Choice Goods and ask an examination. Wholesale and Retail.
ADDISON GRAVES,
78 ... LAKE STREET, CHICAGO ... 78

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,
166 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts., Chicago, Ill.

SUMMER GOODS
AT
LESS THAN COST.
I am desirous of closing out all my
Summer Dress Goods
AND WILL OFFER
BARGAINS, REAL BARGAINS,
To all who will give me a call in order to Close Out my Stock.
I have several good Second-Hand Office Desks for sale cheap.
T. B. CARTER, 134 Lake street.

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 152 LAKE STREET,
Next door east of Marine Bank Building,
Has opened with the Largest and Best Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,
Which will be offered at Wholesale and Retail, comprising all the best styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers, &c., and Men's, Boy's and Youth's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which will be sold at full 25 per cent less than ever before offered in Chicago. The subscriber, in establishing the Boston City Boot and Shoe Store, aims at making it the best Emporium of the kind in the West, and feels assured that from his facilities in procuring goods direct from the manufacturers he will be able to sell them to suit all classes.
A. M. MILLER, Agent.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
49—South Water Street.—49
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
News, Ledger, Writing
AND
FLAT PAPERS
Of Every Description.
Straw and Tar Boards,
PRINTING INK,
And Envelopes
AT LOW PRICES.

WALL PAPER
For the Fall Trade.
Paper Hangings,
DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
The Trade Supplied at Manufacturer's Prices.
E. G. L. FAXON,
NO. 70 ... LAKE STREET ... NO. 70

CROCKERY AND GLASS.
BURLEY TYRRELL,
48 ... Lake St., Chicago ... 48
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS,
BRITANNIA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FLUID AND KEROSENE LAMPS.
Table-Cutlery and Looking-Glasses,
Ask the Attention of Dealers to their
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS.
Which they offer low for Cash or good Notes.

MUDGE'S
American Sherry,
THE NORTHWEST
PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.
A Great Want Supplied.
A Pure Wine of a fine flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the
Strawberry Variety of Rhubarb.
Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a pure grape wine, this acts as an alterative, and invalids suffering from indigestion and constipation of the bowels, and who consequently cannot use other wines, are using it with the happiest effect.
Sold at manufacturer's prices by J. H. REED & CO., Chicago Ill.
I. R. MUDGE, Belvidere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860.

GOOD GOODS—Fresh Stock.
Portmonnaies, Russian Leather.
Portmonnaies, With Chains.
Portmonnaies, Pure Silver.
Portmonnaies, Pearl and Shell.
Portmonnaies, Fancy Velvet.
Portmonnaies, Berlin Wire.
Portmonnaies, Railroad.
Portmonnaies, Great Variety.
Portmonnaies, Fine Assortment.
Portmonnaies, Gents' and Ladies'.
The largest and best stock in the city.
For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Nos. 144 and 146 Lake street.

CHICAGO FIRE WORK MANUFACTORY.
WM. M. HOYT, 59 Lake Street,
AGENT FOR
WM. HUTTLE,
Manufacturer of Fire Works,
(North Dearborn street, near Division.)
I am now manufacturing a general assortment of Fire Works, which I warrant in quality to be equal to the best. Parties wishing to purchase will please call upon WM. M. HOYT, my authorized Agent, who I have instructed to sell at as reasonable rates as can be had of any other manufacturer. Exhibition Pieces of every description made to order. Address WM. M. HOYT, 59 Lake street.

WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR
AMBROTYPE MEDALS OF
LINCOLN AND HAMLIN,
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON,
BELL AND EVERETT,
BRECKINRIDGE & LANE.
BADGES! BADGES!! BADGES!!!
ON FINE SATIN.
CAMPAIGN FLAGS,
ALL SIZES, WITH NAMES OF CANDIDATES PRINTED ON THEM.
Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Childrens' Cabs, Fishing Tackle, etc.
New stock and styles for Fall Trade. Wholesale buyers supplied at low prices, at 128 LAKE STREET,
Barnum Brothers.

PIG IRON AND COAL.
250 Tons No. 1 Central City Pig Iron.
100 " " Gartsherrie (Scotch) Pig Iron.
100 " " Glengarnock (Scotch) Pig Iron.
63 " " Coltness (Scotch) Pig Iron.
800 " Best quality Sugar Loaf Lump Lehigh Coal.
To arrive and for sale in lots to suit,
A. B. MEEKER, 40 North Wells street.

STAVE CUTTING MACHINE.
(Crozier's Patent.)
The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of those interested to their
New and Improved Stave Machine,
METALLIC CHOPPING BLOCK,
WELCH & CROZIER, Oswego, N. Y.

FUR WAREHOUSE,
Sign of the Elk Horn.
I. C. HAYES & SON,
No. 168 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
WM. TERBURY,

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse,
89 ... WASHINGTON STREET ... 89
D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

H. M. HIGGINS,
No. 117 Randolph Street.
BASS DRUMS,
TENOR DRUMS,
All Sizes and Prices.
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
Cheaper than the Cheapest.
PIANO STOOLS—Fine Rosewood Piano Stools, from $10 to $18.
Iron Frames, $5 to $8.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, NEW SCALE
PIANO FORTES,
From $250 to $1,000.
AT
H. M. HIGGINS'S,
No. 117 Randolph Street.

BIRD CAGES—BIRD CAGES!
Large Stock, Great Variety,
BREEDING, MOCKING BIRD and CANARY
BIRD CAGES,
Bird Baths, Cuttle Bone, Canary Seed, &c., &c.
Dealers are invited to examine our stock.
H. C. Van Schaack, Jr.,
No. 67 State street, Chicago.
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

177 - RANDOLPH-ST. - 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers, and others.
JOHN RANKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, 177 Randolph street.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS,
99 .. Clark Street .. 99
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS,
PIANOS TO RENT.
Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Full Assortment and Richest Patterns, for sale at
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LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT
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Lantern Manufactory.
For Sale at Eastern Prices.
L. A. HAMBLEN & Co., 47 & 49 State st.

PROCTER & GAMBLE,
24 West Second Street,
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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
STAR AND TALLOW CANDLES,
Oleine, German and Palm Soap, Lard Oil, Pearl Starch, Fancy Soaps, &c.
CANDLES SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT.
For sale by GRAY, PHELPS & CO., 109 South Water street, Chicago.

500 Pieces
MERRIMAC PRINTS
9 1-2 Cents per yard at Wholesale.
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250 Pieces Real English
BRUSSELS CARPETS.
90 Cents per Yard at Retail.
P. PALMER,
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400 PIECES
Hamilton and Pacific
DELANES.
18 Cents per Yard at Wholesale.
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ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
WOOLEN HOSIERY,
BOYS' HAND-KNIT SOCKS,
INFANTS' WOOL HOSE,
New Worsted Goods.
THE CORTEZA SLEEVE,
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CHOICE MARIPOSAS,
Hoods, Mittens, Gaiters, Socks, &c.
HAIR NETTS,
IN SILK, CHENILLE, AND WORSTED.
Commenced Slippers,
And Embroidery materials of all kinds.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 - LASALLE ST., - 41
Opposite Hoffman's Bank.

THE NEW AMERICAN WATCH.
IN ORDER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF Gentlemen who prefer a thinner watch than those usually made by us, we have lately issued a new style of watch on the three-quarter plate model, especially designed for this purpose.
FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
Of Waltham, Mass.,
ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents,
182 Broadway, N. Y.

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Caloric Job Printing
ESTABLISHMENT.
BILL HEADS at low prices.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 132 Lake street.
CIRCULARS, in tasty style.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 132 Lake street.
BUSINESS CARDS, quick and cheap.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 132 Lake street.
LETTER HEADS AND ENVELOPES.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, Stationers and Blank Manufacturers, 132 Lake street.

NATIVE WILD GRAPE WINE.
This article is recommended by our leading physicians as an excellent tonic for invalids. It possesses the rich agreeable flavor of the grape, and
Is Superior to any other Native Wine.
GALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph street.

Commission Merchants.

Special Notices.
Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—
Two Verdicts from two very important sources, in relation to CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.
THE SCIENTIFIC VERDICT.
THE PUBLIC VERDICT.
JNO. D. PARK, 124 Lake street.
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene Plant
Fever and Ague is a
DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS
Established, A. D. 1751.—Brandreth's Pills
Sold by GEORGE K. STANTON, General Western Agent, 48 South Clark street, Chicago.
Those who are Curious to w

Plumbing.
GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street,
Gas Fixtures.
R. D. McFARLANE,
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO.
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
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Dentists' Cards.
FULLER & ALBAUGH,
DENTISTS,
WEST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.
DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO.
WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF
JONES & WHITE,
PORCELAIN TEETH.

Stationery &c.
BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State
D. A. INGERSOLL,
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BOOK BINDER AND RULER

Public Houses.
LAKE HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
Rates Only $1.50 Per Day.
S. W. SEA & CO., Proprietors.
JULIEN HOUSE, Dubuque,

Bags.
BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS
CORN EXCHANGE,
BAG MANUFACTORY.
BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY
BAGS AND SACKS of every description
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRAND
SIMEON FARWELL
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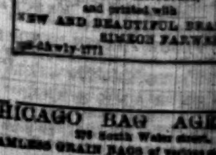
FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES
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BOOK AND PAMPHLET
PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark

HIGGINS,
[illegible]ndolph Street.

[illegible]MS,
[illegible]ENOR DRUMS,
[illegible] and Prices.

[illegible]STRUMENTS,
[illegible] the Cheapest.

[illegible]—Fine Rosewood Pi[illegible]
[illegible]rom $10 to $18.
[illegible]es, $5 to $8.

[illegible] BRADBURY'S
[illegible]ED, FULL IRON FRAME,
[illegible] SCALE
[illegible] FORTES,
[illegible]250 to $1,000.
—AT—
[illegible]. HIGGINS'S,
[illegible]andolph Street.

[illegible]ES—BIRD CAGES!
[illegible]k, Great Variety.
[illegible]KING BIRD and CANARY
[illegible]D CAGES,
[illegible] Cuttle Bone, Canary
[illegible]s, &c., &c.

[illegible] examine our stock, or I would be [illegible] would be found superior to any.

[illegible]. Van Schaack, Jr.,
No. 47 State street, Chicago.
[illegible] Housekeeping Articles. my21

[illegible]DOLPH-ST. - 177
East of Briggs House.
[illegible]AT REDUCED RATES,
[illegible] and to arrive, a large and varied [illegible] China and Glassware, Parian, Marble [illegible]

[illegible]D WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
[illegible]KEEPING GOODS.
[illegible] Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches [illegible] will sell at greatly reduced prices [illegible] invite the attention of Merchants [illegible]
JOHN RANKIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
177 Randolph street.

[illegible] KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
[illegible]TES & MELODEONS,
[illegible]Clark Street. . . 99
[illegible]TT, DAVIS & CO.'S
[illegible] which have been awarded thirty [illegible] in Gold and Silver Medals.
[illegible]PRINCE'S MELODEONS,
[illegible]NOS TO RENT.
[illegible] 99 South Clark street. jy3

[illegible]MANUFACTURE.—
[illegible] PLATED WARE,
[illegible] and Nickel Patterns, for sale at
[illegible]TERN PRICES.

[illegible]TIVE HEAD LIGHT
—AND—
[illegible] Manufactory.
[illegible] Sale at Eastern Prices.
[illegible] A. HAMBLEN & Co.,
47 & 49 State st.

[illegible]TER & GAMBLE,
[illegible]est Second Street,
CINCINNATI,
[illegible]turers and Wholesale Dealers in
[illegible]D TALLOW CANDLES,
[illegible] and Palm Soap, Lard Oil, [illegible] Starch, Fancy Soaps, &c.
[illegible]OLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT.
[illegible]

[illegible] by GRAY, PHELPS & CO. [illegible]

500 Pieces
[illegible]RIMAC PRINTS
[illegible]nts per yard at Wholesale.
P. PALMER,
[illegible] AND 116 LAKE STREET.

[illegible] Pieces Real English
[illegible]SELS CARPETS.
[illegible]nts per Yard at Retail.
P. PALMER,
[illegible]4 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

400 PIECES
[illegible]ilton and Pacific
DELANES.
[illegible]nts per Yard at Wholesale.
P. PALMER,
[illegible]4 AND 116 LAKE STREET

[illegible]HYR WORSTEDS,
[illegible]N YARNS,
WOOLEN HOSIERY,
[illegible]S' HAND-KNIT SOCKS,
INFANTS' WOOL HOSE,
[illegible] Worsted Goods.
[illegible]TEZA SLEEVE,
RUSSIAN HOOD,
ESQUIMAUX PANTS,
CHOICE MARIPOSAS,
Mittens, Gaiters, Socks, &c.
HAIR NETTS,
SILK, CHENILLE, AND WORSTED.
[illegible]mmenced Slippers,
And Embroidery materials of all kinds.
[illegible]TON & BURKITT,
41 - LASALLE ST., - 41
[illegible] Opposite Hoffman's Bank.

[illegible]E NEW AMERICAN
WATCH.
[illegible]DER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF [illegible] who prefer a thinner watch than those usually [illegible] us, we have lately issued a new style of watch on [illegible] quarter plate model, especially designed for this [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
Of Waltham, Mass.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents,
182 Broadway, N.Y.

[illegible]ONES, PERDUE & SMALL'S
[illegible]oric Job Printing
ESTABLISHMENT.
[illegible] HEADS at low prices.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street.
[illegible]CULARS, in tasty style.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street.
[illegible]INESS CARDS, quick and cheap.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street.
[illegible]TTER HEADS AND ENVELOPES.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
[illegible]oners and Blank Manufacturers.
122 Lake street.

[illegible]ATIVE WILD GRAPE WINE.
[illegible] article is recommended by our leading physicians [illegible] excellent tonic for invalids. It possesses the rich [illegible] flavor of the grape, and
[illegible] Superior to any other Native Wine.
[illegible]

Special Notices.

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—[illegible] possesses all the nourishing and [illegible] properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, [illegible] as well as the most efficacious Tonic and Stomachic [illegible] most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public; it is a Tonic for Old People, delicate [illegible] invalids, and all weakly people, they [illegible] and give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy [illegible] to the system. A trial will establish their merits [illegible]. For Lung Complaints, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver [illegible], they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a [illegible] preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 35 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 90 State street, Chicago.

R. S. LANDON, Agent. ap27-3m-daw1y

Two Verdicts from two very important sources, in relation to **CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.**

The first of these decisions is from the pen of Dr. [illegible], who has no equal in this country as an analytic chemist, and declares the dye to be absolutely free from deleterious ingredients. This may be called

THE SCIENTIFIC VERDICT.

The second decision is a popular one. The thousands who use the dye are unanimous in recommending it above all others, for the exquisite naturalness of the blacks and browns it imparts, and the rapidity of its effect. This is

THE PUBLIC VERDICT.

The documents which constitute these verdicts may be seen at the establishment of Christadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Is sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Sold by JNO. D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 124 Lake st., Chicago. jy26-3m

Fever and Ague is a terrible disease. Of all the ills that flesh is heir to, "it is the saintest in its first manifestations, the most unrelenting in its progress, and the most defiant of medical skill. Fever and Ague is more destructive of life than consumption, because it is more easily induced, and therefore more prevalent. It marks its victims for the grave, like an [illegible] bond. Day by day the sufferer grows weaker and weaker, and each hour does he feel a strong consciousness of approaching the tomb. We have said that the disease is one of those which has nearly always defied medical science—a few cases having been once in a while cured and reported. We recommend DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to suffering humanity generally, as a sure and speedy specific.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

Established, A. D. 1751.—Brandreth's Pills remove from the body, its cavities, the bowels, and the ways of the circulation, those dead matters, worn out body, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in sick, headaches, &c. These purely vegetable pills do not act upon healthy parts, except to cleanse and purify. Their family use has saved many a valuable life, and Brandreth's Pills should, therefore, be in every house ready.

Dr. James Lull, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11, 1857:

"I met with a man three weeks ago who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling, and violent fever. When I saw him, the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, the fingers of the torso. The hand was turning dark colored, and on the point of mortification. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life." Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal st., New York, and by all Druggists.

Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, 48 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. au31-1m

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohewa dt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine some curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,
Gas Fixtures.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.
Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 30 cents per pound. se15-1y-a547

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
84....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....84
—DEALER IN—
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
and Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas and Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street. tav26-1y

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—
DENTISTS,
[illegible] WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.......[illegible]
Post Office Box 3819.
J. S. FULLER. [oc3-a807-1y] WM. ALBAUGH.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO.
WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF
JONES & WHITE,
(S. R. BINGHAM, MANAGER,)
102 . . Randolph Street . . 102
Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled
PORCELAIN TEETH,
(awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe) Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and Wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms strictly cash. ac4-b787-6m

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:
[illegible]
Are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 20 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Binding done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 136 LAKE STREET.
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street. Post Office Box 3884. my26-1y d391

Public Houses.

LAKE HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Rates Only $1.50 Per Day.
Located near the Central Railroad Depots, at the crossing of Rush Street Bridge.
S. W. SEA & CO., Proprietors.
[au22-c697-1m]

JULIEN HOUSE, Dubuque, Iowa. —The Furniture, Fixtures, Billiard Tables and Bar Room Stock, together with the Lease of the Julien House, are offered for sale. The property will be sold cheap, and upon liberal terms to a responsible party. The house has been refitted, and is now in perfect order. The house was constructed for the convenience of the travelling public [illegible] the present management such inquiries [illegible] All letters of inquiry will be promptly answered. Address D. W. CORBIN, 63 Clark street, or HORACE POOL, Julien House, Dubuque, Iowa. se4-c993-1m

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE,
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, AUSTIN & CO., 167 South Water street, Chicago. F. E. CLARK & SO., 123 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with [illegible] Seamless Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use, Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. All Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-y-1y

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
45 & 47 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description
Furnished on short notice,
and printed with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS
SIMEON FARWELL.
se8-d&wly-1771

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—
170 South Water street.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of [illegible]
HAM SACKS—every size made.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find all the articles wanted in our stock. Orders promptly filled. [illegible] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

FAIRBANK'S
PATENT
SCALES!
SOLD BY
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 Lake street, Chicago

BOOK AND PAMPHLET Printing neatly and promptly executed at PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

Educational.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
AT SPRINGSIDE,
On Owasco Lake, two miles from Auburn, Cayuga Co., N.Y.
HENRY W. DWIGHT, Principal.
WILLIAM H. BEACH, Associate Principal.
Number of Pupils Limited to Twenty-Five.
TERMS, $250 per Annum—payable in advance at commencement of terms—1st October, 1st January and 1st of April. No extras excepting for instrumental Music—French and German being a part of the regular course.
REFERENCES:—Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D.D., President Hamilton College; Rev. E. A. Huntington, D.D., Professor Auburn Theological Seminary; Rev. Chester Dewey, D.D., LL.D., Professor Rochester University; Rev. Henry Fowler, Pastor Second Presbyterian Church, Auburn; Rev. J. Leonard Corning, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Milwaukee; E. T. Throop Martin, Auburn; Hon. Millard Fillmore, Buffalo; S. A. Goodwin, Esq.; H. Kunth, Esq., Alton Norton, Bankers, Chicago; George B. Martin, Lockport, Ill. au31-d9-sw

PALMER'S ACADEMY, No. 213
State street, third door south of Adams.
The Fall Term of this Institution
HAS NOW COMMENCED.
TERMS AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. Circulars will be found at all of the Book Stores on Lake street.
W. D. PALMER, A. M., Principal.
Evening Schools will commence on the first of October. au31x1m

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East Thirty-First street, New York.
Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20th. Mrs. Hoffman will be at home after Sept. 1st, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention. se1x1m

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—
Fall Term opens Sept. 12th. Faculty includes a President and eight Professors. Departments, I.—College: Course of study equivalent to the best Eastern Colleges. II.—Agricultural Department. III.—Academy: Course of study embraces all that is required to enter any College, or for a good business education. Open to intelligent boys 11 years old. State street cars convey students for 2½ cents. au27-c954-1m

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY
—AT—
LAKE FOREST ILLINOIS.
The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. DICKINSON, D.D., AND DAUGHTERS, will commence on
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th,
And with accommodations for an additional number of Boarding as well as Day Scholars.
Circulars, containing all desirable information, will be given on application by letter or otherwise. jy15c750-2m

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—For
Young Ladies and Gentlemen.—Corner of Van Buren st. and Edina Place. The sixth Annual Session will commence
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1860.
Terms as low as in similar Institutions. Circulars will be found at Griggs's Book Store.
T. W. BRUCE, A. M.,
Principal & Proprietor.
au29c909 1m

F. G. BERTEAU'S FRENCH and
ENGLISH SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, 108 & 112 Cass st., corner of Erie, will reopen on the 20th of September next. In view of the peculiar state of financial affairs the Principal has made great alterations and reductions in the terms of his new Circular, which may be obtained at the Institution, or at Messrs. Griggs & Co.'s 39 & 41 Lake st. au29c908-1m

YOUNG LADIES HIGH
SCHOOL.
No. 63 Edina Place,
BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND HARRISON STS.
The Fall Term of this institution, conducted by the Misses E. P. and M. STEVENS, will begin on Monday, Sept. 10th, 1860. au17x2m

DEARBORN SEMINARY ON
Wabash ave. bet. Randolph and Washington sts.
The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17th, 1860.
Catalogues can be obtained by calling at the Seminary. jy30-c809 7w

Money and Exchange

MONEY.—Notes secured by real estate or other collateral, running ten days to six months, wanted.
To Let—Store, Offices and Lodging Rooms.
se15-d55-1m B. F. SHERMAN, 114 Dearborn st.

MONEY TO LOAN
In Sums and for Terms to Suit.
BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GREENEBAUM BROS.,
au29-c956-1m Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
au21 c813-6m 121 Lake street, Chicago.

MONEY LOANED
on first-class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
NO. 63 CLARK STREET.
Three to five year Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted. my25c486-1y

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND,
IRELAND SCOTLAND,
And all other Countries in Europe.
The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1 and upwards.
Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates.
Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern markets. Business paper discounted. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.
ap18c111 6m Custom House Building, 18 S. Lasalle st

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO
ERNST PRUSSING,
DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public.
NO. 4 .... LARMON BLOCK .... NO. 4
se14-1y N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.
ap18 ly c355 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Business Cards.

FRISBIE BROTHERS, Dealers
in HAY OF ALL KINDS, both Loose and Pressed, at 45 Market street. A large assortment always on hand and for sale in large or small quantities. All persons in want of a good article are invited to send their orders, which will be promptly filled, and delivered in any part of the city.
H. N. FRISBIE. [se6x1m] M. L. FRISBIE.

STILES & DEANE,
COUNSELORS AT LAW
And Solicitors in Chancery.
Room No. 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
R. R. STILES. [ap16-1y] WM. ROSCOE DEANE.

BLACKWELL & MATHIEU,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Rooms 4 & 5, No. 48 South Clark St.
Chicago, Ill.
R. S. BLACKWELL. [au3-c854-3m] J. N. METHIEU.

A. D. BRADLEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Office—107 Randolph street, corner Lasalle.
REFERENCES:—Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. C. Baines, Hon. T. Hoyne, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. N. B. Judd; H. D. Colvin, Esq., Samuel D. Ward, Esq., Charles Walker, Esq., C. N. Holden, Esq., Col. B. S. Shepard, Esq. John Raber, Esq., Aaron Haven, Esq. c841-au6-6m

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 - Dearborn Street. - 80
GEO. PAYSON .... WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
REFERENCES:—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. S. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres. Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. jel8'60-ly

S. K. DOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office No. 1, Methodist Block,
Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois
my7'60-ly

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware. No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh27.56-1y

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NO. 130 CLARK STREET,
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.
[de23 '59-ly]

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 75 Chestnut, North Side,
Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FRED'K [illegible] SPIES. [jal-ly-v155] CALVIN C. BURT.

SHEFFIELD NURSERIES,
CHICAGO, ILL.
EVERGREENS PLANTED AND WARRANTED.
I am receiving orders for the following Evergreens, to be planted during the next month, and warranted to live:
30,000 AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ, 3 to 4 feet, fine bushy trees. Price per single tree 50c; per dozen, $4.50; per 50, $15; per 100, $25; per 1000, $[illegible].
2,000 WEYMOUTH OR WHITE PINE, 6 to 10 ft. Single trees $1; dozen, $10.00; 50, $30; 100 $[illegible].
3,000 AMERICAN BALSAM FIR SPRUCE FIR, AND NORWAY SPRUCE, 3 to 5 feet, $1 and $2 each.
The above trees have been grown for retailing, and are of the finest quality. They are offered at the low prices named to clear the ground they occupy, which is wanted for other purposes. Orders will be filled in rotation as received. Written warranties will be given in all cases when trees are set, and relief necessary for accessibility when required. MARK LEWIS,
Sheffield Nursery, Chicago, Ill.
All kinds of Deciduous or Forest Trees planted and warranted in season. Persons by having their trees planted now instead of waiting till spring will have the benefit of having their places ornamented the coming winter without any additional cost. [se12 d53-1m] M. L.

PARKER & RAYMOND,
(Successors to Sawyer, Parker & Co.)
General Commission Merchants,
No. 276 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.
S. S. PARKER. [se21'60-1y] S. D. RAYMOND.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
BAGS AND PAPER,
29 South Canal Street .... Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. E. B. STONE.
Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.
[se1'60-1y]

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y.
Syrup, 25 hhds. Molasses, 150 bags Coffee, 250 boxes Palm and C. F. Soap, 100 boxes Concentrated Lye, at lowest market prices. WM. LITTLE & CO., 120 South Water street.

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, 100 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, 200 boxes and Caddies Tobacco, of various brands, for sale low. WM. LITTLE & CO., 120 South Water st.

300 Hf. Chests TEA, assorted qualities. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGARS, Common to Choice, in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Trains Depart.	Trains Arrive.
7.30 A. M.	5.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

7.30 A. M.	5.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

6.40 A. M.	5.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.	8.30 P. M.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.

9.45 A. M.	6.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	5.00 P. M.

DIXON AIR LINE.

9.45 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
9.40 P. M.	4.00 P. M.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

9.15 A. M.	5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation	

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

6.35 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
6.35 P. M.	9.00 P. M.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

9.15 A. M.	5.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
4.30 P. M. Peru Accommodation.	

ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.

9.00 A. M.	5.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.	7.20 P. M.
4.45 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation.	

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

9.45 A. M.	5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
3.00 P. M. Janesville Acc.	12.55 P. M.

MILWAUKEE.

9.45 A. M.	1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.	

Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.

[From the Evening Post.]

"HIS MOTHER."

"Ah, thou art all the cause
Of this anguish, *his mother.*"
—*Fashionable Song.*

"Sweet sensibility, oh la!
I heard a lit the lamb cry baa!
Said I, have you lost your ma?
Ah!"

When Stephen went from Washington,
And wandered up and wandered down,
What sought that man of great renown?
His mother.

When Stephen spoke his piece in Maine,
What made him feel such tender pain,
So that his eyes shed tears like rain?
His mother.

Why did he journey through the land?
Was it the democratic band?
Oh, no! 'twas her beckoning hand—
His mother.

What made him leave the cares of state,
And eke his food and faithful mate,
And get up early, lie down late?
His mother.

The filial Stephen could not rest
Till he'd her a'me he oh old be prest,
And folded to her gentle breast—
His mother.

At last, this was what Stephen said
When such regretful tears he shed,
And bowed for her his dutious head,
His mother.

Just then he heard a Southern voice
Which made his inmost soul rejoice,
And she no longer was his choice—
His mother.

Though short the space that can be found
Between his coat tail and the ground,
He felt too tall to play around
His mother.

He left, unnoticed, in the place
Where 'mid the scions of his race,
The blood of Douglas you may trace—
His mother.

He left her for the sunny South,
The land of deluge and of drouth,
To mourn her still, by word of mouth—
His mother.

An' then, returning North, he spoke,
Till down his voice and feelings broke,
Although he ceased not to invoke—
His mother.

Good bye! again he seeks his home,
That rural, unpretending dome,
No more from her dear side to roam—
His mother.

And may his grateful country see
The Stephen —'s nd his days with thee,
Afar from squatter Sovereignty—
His mother.

Bell-Everett.

A Ruined Land and City.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, who is travelling through Sonora, writes to that paper from the city of Arispe, as follows:

Failing in every endeavor to engage an escort in Santa Cruz, I was at last reluctantly compelled to attempt the road with my servants alone the wide desert that intervenes between the frontier and Arispe. The road was utterly unknown to us; maps could not be obtained, guides were out of the question, and with such verbal directions as were accessible, we launched out into the wilderness.

Next morning we saw, on the left, a ruined noria, and the fallen walls of buildings, and at midday encountered most extensive ruined buildings, with silver and copper smelting works, on a stream supposed to be a branch of the Sonora, which we rightly conjectured to be the hacienda Bacanuche, twelve leagues above Arispe, the granary of the far-famed mines of La Cananea. The devastation of this beautiful estate is pitiful to behold. The spacious and beautiful mansion hurled and crumbling to decay—two handsome chapels with their roofs partially demolished, the ornaments and pictures still upon the walls, the sacred paraments strewn before the altar, and in the font, where pious hands had sought the holy water, was placed a grinning skull, in mockery of the desolation.

A huge scorpion trailed his loathsome body over the altar shrine, reminding me involuntarily of the anathemas fulminated in Scripture against the cities of the heathen. Without, the view was not less gloomy. A large and luxuriant orchard devastated by fire—long lines of acequias—wide grain fields, once cultivated, now bare and sterile—numerous corrals, mouldering furnaces and vast piles of copper slag remained to attest its former opulence. Bacanuche must have been a pleasant place in other times, when the wide halls of the old manor-house re-echoed the voice of music and of minstrelsy; but melancholy and sick at heart, I turned away from the contemplation of this memento of national decadence. From Santa Cruz to Arispe not a human being owns a habitation and a home.

From its isolated and retired position, this place was peculiarly exposed to the attacks of the Apaches, from which the miners were accustomed to escape by entering the mine and setting the savages at defiance. On the 15th of Nov., 1793, the Apaches, eluding the vigilance of the frontier garrison, made a sudden inroad in force, and penetrated as far as Espiritu Santo. The inhabitants took refuge, as usual, in the mine, but the wily enemy, not to be balked of his prey, filled the shafts and adits with dry wood and applied the torch. Mortal eye saw not their agonies, but when the troops arrived, inanimate corpses of three hundred and eighty victims of every sex and age were drawn from the galleries—not a soul remained alive of all that busy people! Such outrages were not passed over as lightly then as now, and the Col. Vasquez appeased with a bloody holocaust the manes of the slaughtered. In the old archives I find it recorded that more than two thousand Apaches were known to have been destroyed in the nine months' campaign which followed.

Arispe, the capital of the State under the Spanish rule, once a populous and flourishing town, peopled by the best families of the province, is now a poor miserable heap of rubbish, occupied by some eight hundred or one thousand souls, who may be considered mere tenants-at-will of the Apaches. In Santa Cruz, the savages entered the precincts and carried off cattle the night I passed there; but that is nothing compared to the state of affairs in Arispe. The river of Senora, on which it stands, is depopulated as far as the Presidio or Bacuachi, which must soon in turn succumb to the presence of the foe. The northern road to Santa Cruz, passed the great mines of the capital, the Apaches robbed the Governor of his baggage, and dispersed the escort, a few days ago. The very baggage mules have to be corralled alongside the gubernatorial palace to prevent their being carried off. Only a fortnight has passed since they entered the suburbs boldly, in broad day, wounded one young woman and carried off another captive.

Under the old dynasty numerous public buildings were erected here, such as the Comandancia, treasury, hospital, barracks, penitentiary, &c., most of which are now in ruins. Till a late period many relics of the olden time were still preserved, including some hundreds of suits of armor worn by the soldiery of the Presidio in their campaigns against the Apaches. I saw the curious old money chests, of massive oak, which formerly graced the treasury, but their hollow sides gave forth a hollow sound, indicative of the poverty within.

The ladies had once the reputation of being the most amiable, most beautiful and most refined of any of the Pacific coast of Mexico, being mostly descendants of old Spanish families of repute; but almost all the better class have emigrated to more favored climes.

I could obtain but little reliable information concerning the former state of the city. The worthy padre, a man of more than ordinary intelligence, told me, with a face of great gravity, that it had been "en el tiempo del rey" the seat of the vice royalty of New Spain. In the year 1774, there were eighty-four mines worked in the district of Arispe, some of them of extraordinary richness; now, I believe, not one. Most of the old national edifices are leveled to the ground, and the archives are being destroyed piecemeal.

Beautiful Extract.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in a recent lecture delivered in Boston, on the Moral Sentiment, says: "When an Asiatic Prince came to Paris and was asked what surprised him most, he replied, 'To find myself here.' The question starts up with terror within us way this animal, why any order or the interrogator exists. 'Let others wrangle,' said the pious Augustine, 'I will wonder.' But as far as we know, men do not betray any sensibility to this their position in the world, but rather an entire insensibility. This is accounted for by the theory that each one takes a draft of Lethe on his entrance into the world. I take it as the main thing which the world teaches us of the springs of wonder in the soul. I shall touch a few of the wise inspirations which shine in our experiences. Every animal, every plant, is as perfect as the world. Every poem, every machine is not. Man is the grand lion, the grand fish, the grand worm of worms. Things are so cunningly constructed as to make each being the centre of creation. This is true to the lowest creation—the smallest leaf or bit of moss. The sea has evaporated its countless tuns of water into the air, that the rain might wet this little plant. How, then, shall we think of the relatedness of man—man, the darling of nature. Let us look at the wonderful house of nature to which he is lodged—the poorest, the very poorest, so magnificently. We are the comers into space, but our planet is seamed with scars of immense age. Planet gravitates to planet in the same unerring way that the bee comes home to its hive. The same hand pilots the planet and the bee. How shall we paint the immense necessity into which man is born? The interiors of nature are terrific; the earth itself but a tomb when we explore it. The suffering

[Continued column]

resurrected into statues of stone are their own monuments. See what the microscope reveals. And yet we trace from the beginning that this ferocity has its usefulness. We see the aims of benefit in view from the beginning, as having served the cause of virtue. What are a few days of pain and the vulture after it, to sticking on beds and wasting away? There is no house pain through the heights of the city of God. Humanity sits ever at the dread loom. But the awkward relation of the man to the house. Has he come to his own, does he wield the sky artillery? He is a foundling at the door, he has the heart of a valet; it does not seem as if the king would come to his own. On such a day I paid my note, the next day the cow calved, and the day after I cut my finger. What a country show full of whisky—what a one cent fair it is. Such are men under the beautiful cap of heaven. The youths pleasure hunters, the men shop worn, and life described as a struggle to put something between the upper and lower mandibles. Still we are only on the threshold of the doors of the temple that holds the wonders of man. How came this creation so magically woven that nothing can harm me but myself? The good spirit is never totally withdrawn from us. Faint rumors and whisperings linger in every man's ear, that there are goods in store for him which he has never tasted."

Garibaldi's Second Marriage.

[From the Paris Cor. of the N. O. Picayune.]

I dare say you have heard a great many allusions to Garibaldi's marriage, and have been rather puzzled to form an opinion whether he was or was not married, the whole matter being shrouded in mystery, I think I can tell you the whole story. He was engaged to marry Miss Josephine Raymondi, "a daughter," (so everybody said) of the Marquis Raymondi, a wealthy Milan landed proprietor. The Marquis Raymondi lives with Ronconi's wife's sister, and Miss Josephine Raymondi is the eldest of the five children (all daughters) that have issued from this union. She is a tall brunette, with brilliant eyes, regular but prominent features, and a rather flat face. She is two-and-twenty years old. Last summer, when the Italian campaign was at its height, the Marquis Raymondi and his family were residing at his summer residence, Fino Castle; which is some fifteen or eighteen miles from Milan, and is situated on the western bank of Lake Como. Garibaldi and his band were at Varese. He had entered Como a few days before, and made the acquaintance of the Marquis of Raymondi and his family. The Austrians had marched forward, cut off all communication between Como and Varese, intending to concentrate their forces by different roads on Varese in large numbers, so as to surround and crush Garibaldi and his followers. The Podesta (Mayor) of Como was anxious to communicate this intelligence to Garibaldi, and made a proclamation to his fellow-citizens, calling upon one brave Italian to volunteer and risk his life for Garibaldi's safety. Nobody offered.

When Miss Josephine Raymondi heard of this, she became indignant at the cowardice of men, and offered herself as a volunteer, saying to the Podesta, "Give me the despatch. I will go to Garibaldi, and bring back his reply." The Podesta hesitated to receive from a young girl of one and twenty (who by reason of her sex ran much greater risks than a man would be exposed to,) services deemed by men too hazardous to be encountered. But Miss Josephine Raymondi insisted so strenuously that the dispatches should be given her that the Podesta yielded; besides, whom else had he to send, and the danger pressed? She got on her horse, and in an instant disappeared in the mountain's defiles. She knew every path that lay between Como and Varese, for from her youth she had trod all on foot or on horseback. She escaped the Austrians, and at sunrise was at Garibaldi's camp. She delivered the dispatch into his hands. She returned home as safely as she had gone to her destination. Being forewarned, Garibaldi was forearmed; he forced Borgho Nico defile, and drove back the Austrians beyond Lake Como. After the peace was made at Villafranca, Garibaldi paid the Marquis Raymondi a visit a Fino Castle, for the fair warrior of Como had made a deep impression on him. He asked her in marriage of her father. The Marquis was delighted at the proposition, and instantly gave his consent, and the marriage was announced everywhere in the neighborhood, and was soon heard of throughout all Europe.

When the Marquis told Josephine that he had given her hand to the Liberator of Italy, she appeared stupefied, rather than delighted. She could not refuse to wed Garibaldi, for every Italian regards him as something more than a demi-god—besides, what pretext could she give? Her family took her stupefaction for the emotion natural to her sex at this supreme hour of woman's life, and they hastened the preparations for the marriage. The whole Raymondi family were soon collected at Fino Castle. Garibaldi came with all his friends and a second marriage was soon negotiated between Garibaldi's son and a younger sister (said to be a beauty) of Josephine Raymondi. All at once, and the day before the time appointed for the marriage, Miss Josephine fell sick. It was hoped she would be better the next day; on the contrary, she became worse; two—three—four—five days came and went; Miss Josephine became worse. The physician said it was nothing serious, and at last the father of the bride determined to make her dress, and have her carried to the altar; the marriage was to be celebrated in the chapel in his castle. It became necessary to take some measure of this sort, for all the newspapers in Europe were making inquiries on the subject, and several persons from remote cities had quitted their ordinary avocations to act as Garibaldi's groomsmen, (among them Mons. Alexander Dumas,) and they could not be expected to wait there indefinitely dancing attendance upon a woman's vapors.

The marriage ceremony took place in Fino Castle Chapel, but after the ceremony the bride declared she felt worse than ever, and begged her friends to excuse her from taking any share in the festivities prepared in honor of the occasion, and took to bed.

The wedding party was, under these circumstances, gloomy, as of course, and soon broke up, leaving Garibaldi alone with his new family. He could not enter his nuptial chamber; his wife's illness forbade that. He slept in an adjoining room. The mails next morning brought him a letter—an anonymous letter—sent, so it stated, by one of his friends. It acquainted him that Miss Josephine Raymondi, or rather Mrs. Josephine Garibaldi (for such she was now) had long honored her cousin, Count ——, with her favors. The most irresistible evidence was given, and the names of witnesses cited. Garibaldi gave the letter to the Marquis Raymondi, who hastened to the bride's room and gave her the fatal paper. There was no denying the charge made. A distressing scene took place between father and child. Garibaldi quietly quitted the house and went to his retreat on the Island of Caprera. Josephine quitted her father's house next day, and fled with her seducer to Switzerland, where they now are. Who sent the anonymous letter? It could not have been a friend, for a friend would have sent it before, not after marriage. It is said it was sent by some Italian devoted to Austria, or some adherent of Mazzini, to fever Garibaldi with military phrenzy, and keep him from the quiet of a home and wife.

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HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. Water & Clark st.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago,
Cor. Clark and South Water st.
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital, $151,636,33.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st. [illegible]

Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
CHARTERED IN 1810.
Assets May 1st, 1860:

	MARK'T VALUE.
Cash on hand and on call	[illegible]
Loans amply secured	[illegible]
Real estate—cash value	[illegible]
208 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	[illegible]
" " " New York	[illegible]
" " " Boston	[illegible]
St. Louis and Milwaukee	[illegible]
River Company Stock, Hartford	[illegible]
Railroad Stock	[illegible]
City and Railroad Bonds	[illegible]
State Stocks	[illegible]
Total Assets	$[illegible]
Total Liabilities	$[illegible]

Policies in the above Company issued by
HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,
NO. 1 LOOMIS' BLOCK,
Corner Clark and South Water streets.

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
Miller & Willmarth,
AGENTS FOR THE
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York.
HOME, " "
PHŒNIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street,
[ja5-ly]

INSURANCE.—
Economy and Security.
THE "REPUBLIC" INS. CO,
OF NEW YORK,
Issues Participating Fire Policies
On the most FAVORABLE TERMS.
Policy Holders received back, last year, 50 per Cent. of the Premiums Paid.
S. C. HIGGINSON & [illegible],
No. 4 Board of Trade [illegible],
jy12c735-6m South Water street—after Wells.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD CONNECTICUT.
Assets Jan. 1, 1860............$226,317 [illegible]
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago,
Cor. Clark and South Water streets

NEW YORK INSURANCE
AGENCY.
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus............$335,341 71
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus............$330,000 00
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus............$[illegible]
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus............$174,478 44
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus............$[illegible]
MARINE INSURANCE:
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
Total Assets............$1,005,565 [illegible]
LIFE INSURANCE:
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
Total Assets............$3,400,583 [illegible]
PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN,
AGENTS,
188.........SOUTH WATER STREET.........188

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.,
January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000 00
SURPLUS	[illegible]
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand, and in Bank	[illegible]
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents	[illegible]
Real Estate unencumbered	[illegible]
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate	[illegible]
Amount loaned on pledge of Bank Stock	[illegible]
Amount loaned otherwise secured	[illegible]
	Par Val. Mk't V.
80 Shares U. S. Trust Co's Stock New York	[illegible]
New York Bank Stock	[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]
Waterbury "	[illegible]
Stafford "	[illegible]
Holyoke Water P'r Co's Stocks	[illegible]
New Britain Water Bonds	[illegible]
Hartford City Bonds	[illegible]
Col., Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	[illegible]
Accumulated interest on investments	[illegible]
Total Assets	[illegible]
Total Liabilities	$40,704 53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the offices, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
E. MAGILL, General Agent, 51 and 53 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all application for Agencies, in the Western or South Western States may be addressed.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY.—Being prepared to receive orders for their SUPERIOR GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING PLATES, Would call attention to the low cost of this Fire Proof material and to the great purity of rain-water collected from slate roofs, not being impregnated with taint of decayed shingles or the poisonous qualities of painted metals. The only agency established by the Company being in the City of New York. Parties wishing to procure the GENUINE EAGLE CO.'S SLATES Will please address the Company, corner 59th st. and 10th avenue, N. Y., or the undersigned, where orders will receive prompt attention. G. FURMAN, Agent, 27 Courtlandt street, New York.

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES,
AND SOAP.
Tallow, No. 1, and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds, Candles—Pressed and Mould Candles; Family Soap, Palm Soap, Toilet Soap—palm, Family and Erasive. For sale by J. C. MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie-st., and cor. State st. and Archer Road.

REMOVAL.—Furst & Bradley,
Plow, Wagon and Carriage Manufacturers.
Sales Room, no. 90 West Lake street. Factory, Nos. 58 and 60 North Jefferson street, between Lake and Fulton. All kinds of Wagon Timber, Plow Handles and Plow-beams for sale.

OHIO MAMMOTH STRAWBERRY.
250,000 Roots of this Splendid Berry
FOR SALE BY
L. D. PLATT & CO., 65 Randolph street.

FRANK MILLER'S
Leather Preservative,
AND WATER PROOF OIL BLACKING,
For Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c.
The original and genuine are the choicest of Jobbers generally, and of FRANK MILLER & CO., Warren, N. Y.

PRESSED HAY.
The undersigned having taken the Hay Pressing Establishment formerly occupied by J. McCauley, is prepared to furnish a limited quantity of choice Hay for the city trade at reasonable rates. Those in want of Hay are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN RIORDON.

THEODORE PARKER.—Miss
MARGARET FOLEY'S CABINET BUST OF
THEODORE PARKER,
PRICE, THREE DOLLARS.
For sale by ALBERT D. GUILD, 173 South Clark st.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS,
171 . . Washington Street . . . 171
Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.
No Charge from the other wherein [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF
ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible] Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.—Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the [illegible] day of September, A. D. 1860, I, [illegible] Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will on [illegible] 1860, at the hour of [illegible], sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, the following described premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to [illegible] the amount of said decree [illegible] with the costs [illegible]. All that certain piece of land [illegible] being situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
[illegible]
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated Chicago, [illegible] 1860.
[illegible], Complt's Solicitor.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, as Assignee of John S. Wright of the city of Chicago, Illinois, shall sell at auction [illegible] to the highest bidder for cash, all the [illegible] machinery and tools [illegible] of the said John S. Wright [illegible] Reaper Factory [illegible]
JAMES CLARK,
Assignee of the estate of John S. Wright.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas,
Lorenzo Kent and Martha H. Kent his wife, did, on the twenty-second day of August, A. D. 1858, make and execute a certain Deed of Trust to me, the undersigned, as Trustee, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, conveying the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000), made by said Kent and payable two years after its date to Ann Moore [illegible] with interest [illegible], which said Deed of Trust is recorded in the Recorder's Office on and for the County of McLean, and State of Illinois, in book "O" of Mortgages, Page [illegible]; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said note, except for the first three months after its date, and application has been made to me by the legal holder of the said note to sell said premises under said Deed of Trust for the purpose therein expressed:

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the power in said Deed of Trust contained and for the payment of said note and interest thereon, as aforesaid, I shall, on Monday, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises following, situated in the County of McLean, and State of Illinois, being the same described in said Trust Deed, to wit: The [illegible] quarter of section twenty-seven (27), in Township number twenty six (26), north of Range Four (4) east, containing Three Hundred and Twenty Acres (320), be the same more or less, except a strip of land across said described land conveyed to and occupied by the Railroad Company of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.) WILLIAM H. STEARNS, Trustee.
CLARKSON & TREE, Attorneys.
Chicago, August 25th, 1860.
The sale of the above described premises is adjourned to Friday, the [illegible] day of September, A. D. 1860, at the same hour and place. WILLIAM H. STEARNS, Trustee.
Chicago, Sept. 17, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County
of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1860. Samuel F. Smith vs. The unknown heirs of William C. Hamaston—In Chancery.
Affidavit that the names and residence of the unknown heirs of William C. Hamaston, defendant above named, is unknown, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said unknown heirs of William C. Hamaston that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 31st day of July, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1860), as is by law required. Now, unless you the said unknown heirs of William C. Hamaston, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of November, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
STARK & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County
of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1860. Samuel F. Smith vs. Newman Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Joseph B. Henshaw, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said Joseph B. Henshaw that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 31st day of July, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1860), as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Joseph B. Henshaw, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the Third Monday of November, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
STARK & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT
VENTILATION. LESTER'S IMPROVED FURNACE AND STOVES.
LESTER'S PATENT have been obtained upon this Furnace as a VENTILATOR. It is unequalled as a Heater and as a Ventilator it is sure to be superior to any other device yet discovered.
VENTILATION
Is more like the old fashioned fire place than any other plan, while the heat wasted by the old-fashioned fire-place is saved, and the cold air and poisonous gases are drawn up the flue and taken out of the room, and the room supplied with pure air. It is cheap, practical, and applicable to all Churches, Schools, Halls and Private Dwellings supplied at the shortest notice.
Tin Pipe, Sheet Iron Work, Registers, Ventilators, and Jobbing done to order.
Furnaces put up in all parts of the country.
REFERENCES:—W. W. Boying, C. Carter & Parker, Architects; W. H. Wells, Sup. Public Schools; James Ward, Esq., Board of Education.
M. W. LESTER, Patentee,
53 Lasalle street, Post Office Box 3880.
Chicago, July 18th, 1860.

Chicago Lead Works
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Litharge.
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1[illegible].
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

FAY & COMPANY'S
Machinery Depot,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND BOILERS,
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES,
Woodworth Planing Machines,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Resawing Machines,
Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery,
Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners,
Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUFOUR & CO'S Celebrated
Dutch Anker Brand
BOLTING CLOTHS.
A Large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c.
At the very Lowest Cash Prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
my14c233-1y 122 Clark st., Chicago.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON, NAILS, STEEL
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
[illegible] Nos. 19[illegible] and 19[illegible] Washington street Chicago, Ill.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE
STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by G. METZ, Agent, at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
81.........RANDOLPH STREET.........81
[ly31-c820-3m]

WALL PAPER!
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
AT
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.
124 . . . . South Clark street 124

Copartnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of Hubbard & Co., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The claims in favor or against said firm and all the matters connected therewith, will be settled by G. S. Hubbard or Chas. H. Hunt.
G. S. HUBBARD,
CHAS. H. HUNT,
E. TAYLOR.
Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I have this
day associated with me in the Lumber Business THOMAS W. FIELD, under the name of T. W. & F. Stouffer, and will continue at my old stand, on Clark street, one block south of the R. R. Freight depot.
STEPHEN [illegible] STOUFFER.
Chicago Sept. 8th, 1860.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of Flanders, [illegible] & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled up by James McKindley, who alone is authorized to use the name of said firm in liquidation.
GEORGE W. FLANDERS,
JAMES McKINDLEY,
[illegible] EDGWICK.
COPARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of James McKindley & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the grocery and Commission business, at No. [illegible] South Water street, the store formerly occupied by Flanders, McKindley & Co.
JAMES McKINDLEY,
WM. [illegible],
WM. [illegible].
Chicago, Sept. 3, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sewerage Commissioners' Office,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14th, 1860.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until [illegible] o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 22d instant, for constructing the four foot diameter brick sewer on Canal and West Water streets from Harrison to Lake street, in the West Sewerage District; also, the box and a half foot sewer on Liberty street from the river to State street, in the South District.
For plans and specifications inquire at this office, No. 4 [illegible] Block, corner of [illegible] and Randolph streets.
Satisfactory security will be required for the performance of the work before the contract will be awarded. [illegible]
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any proposal not to their satisfaction.
By order of the Board,
J. D. WEBSTER, Acting Com'r.

MALT! BARLEY MALT!—A
Stock of PRIME BARLEY MALT for Brewers and Distillers use constantly on hand, and made at orders promptly filled. Also, Superior [illegible] manufactured at Cold Spring Malt House, Buffalo, N. Y. Address A. G. MOREY, 13 South Water street, Chicago.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS
AND NOTIONS.
Worsted Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Buyers [illegible] Country Merchants are respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for
CLOSE CASH PRICES.
A. GRAVES, 72 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.
Imported and for sale by
A. GRAVES,
72 Lake st., Chicago.

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c.
AT WHOLESALE.
1860—Fall Trade—1860.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
28.......LAKE ST., CHICAGO.......28
Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY and PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants.

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!
BLACKBURN BRO'S,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Leather, Hide and Shoe Findings,
HAVE REMOVED TO
46.........LAKE STREET.........46
Buyers are in receipt of a large stock of Leather of superior Make and Finish, which can be relied on to give the most perfect satisfaction in wear, and which will be sold at the lowest market prices.
Country orders will receive our immediate and best attention.
N. B.—To Hide Dealers.—We will pay the highest market price for Hides. BLACKBURN BRO'S,
Leather and Hide Dealers, 46 Lake street.

FOR THE FALL TRADE
1860.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
28.........LAKE STREET.........28
Have now received an unusually large and complete Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And are prepared to supply Western Merchants at Low Prices.

1860. FALL TRADE. 1860.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

HATS, CAPS,
Furs and Buffalo Robes
AT WHOLESALE.
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
56.....LAKE ST., CHICAGO.....56
Offer for sale a large and varied assortment of the above goods at low prices for cash and to prompt paying trade.
E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. D. SLADE.
Hats, Caps and Furs.
No. 56.........LAKE STREET.........No. 5[illegible]

FALL TRADE.—
1860.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
NO. 31 & 33 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods
FOR
MENS' WEAR.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of
Broadcloths, of all colors and grades,
Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
Black and Fancy Doeskins,
Blue and Black Pilots,
Black and Colored Moscow Beavers,
BROWN, BLACK, BLUE AND ALL COLORS OF
CASTOR BEAVERS.
SILK AND VALENTIA VESTINGS of all grades and styles.
SATINETTS of all grades and styles.
ALSO
A full and complete stock of
Tailor's Trimmings.
Agents for
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
NO. 33.........LAKE STREET.........NO. 33
CHICAGO, ILL.
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,
In all the States without exception.
After the 10th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 33 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Celebrated Copper Toe!
Boston, March 23, 1860.
To Messrs. Wadsworth & Wells, Chicago, Ill.:
Gentlemen—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to deal in said Tipped Boots and Shoes in the above States having been sold by the patentee before we purchased the invention and patent of him. Respectfully yours,
CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 : : Lake Street. . . 60
We own the exclusive right for the sale of
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES,
for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us and by our consent, are and will be direct infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress.
We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers whereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes for men and children's wear; and all such will be stamped or labelled with our name.
We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either the above States but such as are thus stamped and supplied by us.
We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to out wear two and oftentimes three or four pairs of equal quality without tips, as can be shown by very many testimonials, while the expense is but a trifle more, making an actual average saving to the consumer of over fifty per cent.
We also own the right (not exclusive) for the sale of these patented goods into all territory of the owners of the patent and are in no way subject to any patent commission of five to seven and a half per cent, paid by all other dealers.
We particularly solicit the attention of dealers in these goods within the States of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana to our advantages under this patent, and the quality of our goods will be unsurpassed by any sold in the Union and at as low prices, quality considered, to offer as competing prices with goods without Tips.
We shall give undivided attention to this branch of our business in Chicago and elsewhere, and with our present facilities our goods and the price as reasonable.
That dealers may not be misled by the advertisements of others in Chicago and elsewhere, outside the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, who advertise themselves as agents for the sale of
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS
we state that all such agencies do not extend to us in any way whatever, and by all the parties thereof. [illegible] States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.
WADSWORTH & WELLS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CHESEBROUGH,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
341 Broadway, New York, 341.
OFFER to the Trade a large, fresh and well-selected stock of FANCY GOODS, to which they will receive constant additions, by steamers, during the season. Among their stock may be found nearly all the New styles and full lines of
[illegible]
All of which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices and on the most liberal terms.

CROCKERY,
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE
Silver Plated & Britannia Ware,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
THOMAS P. BYRN,
[illegible]

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING ROOM AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
SCHOOL FURNITURE on hand and to order.
Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

72 LAKE STREET 72
A GOOD PURCHASE
IS
HALF A SALE.
We invite buyers to examine our full and attractive
FALL STOCK
OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, Crockery, Glass, &c., &c.

TIN PLATE
TINNER'S STOCK,
For sale at Low Prices.
2,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes,
4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28,
500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality,
200 " Imitation Russia,
100 " Polished German,
250 " Sheet Zinc, assorted sizes,
10,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper,
15,000 lbs. Copper Plate,
1,300 bdls. Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 36,
10,000 " Annealed Fence Wire,
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, &c., &c.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON,
Metal Warehouse,
45......WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO......45
AGENT FOR
Howe's Improved Standard Scales.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
G. C. Cook & Co.,
(Successors to Seaton, Cook & Co.)
16 & 18 - STATE ST., - 16 & 18
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
DRIED FRUITS, FISH
WOODEN WARE, &c.,
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. Cook & Co.,
16 & 18 - STATE ST. - 16 & 18

1860. Fall Trade. 1860.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
DRY GOODS JOBBERS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
AND
HATS AND CAPS.
42 & 44 Lake Street.
The attention of our friends and the Trade generally is earnestly invited to our large and attractive stock, adapted to the FALL TRADE, which we offer at the lowest New York Jobbing prices to cash and prompt paying men.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE
At Wholesale.
95......SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO......95
Corn Baskets.

BROOMS,	TWINES,
BRUSHES,	CORDAGE,
MEASURES,	MATS,
TUBS,	AXE HANDLES,
CHURNS,	WATER PAILS,
BOWLS,	MATCHES,
BATH BRICK,	GUN CAPS.

CEDAR WARE.
Broom Wire, Twine Handles & Tools.
All of which are offered at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
—BY—
WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,
95 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

TIN PLATE AND
HARDWARE.
We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
1000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes,
[illegible] Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28,
[illegible] Russia Sheet Iron,
[illegible] Imitation Sheet Iron,
[illegible] Cast Steel, assorted widths,
[illegible] Pressed Copper Bottoms,
[illegible] Bundles Wire, assorted Nos.,
[illegible] Nails, Wrought and copper [illegible] brands,
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake street.

LELAND & MIXER,
IN FLANDER'S BLOCK,
Opposite Michigan Central Depot, foot of South Water st.
PREMIUM HAMS!
They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand.
P. O. BOX 4376. CHICAGO.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,
Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.
18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS,
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.

1860 - - FALL TRADE - - 1860.
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.
Our Stock is large and well selected, and will be sold at The Lowest Prices.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30.........LAKE STREET.........NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes [illegible] manufactured expressly for our Western trade, from our Factory in West Brookfield, Mass.; [illegible] stock of [illegible] Kip, Calf and Goat Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell [illegible] and [illegible] at New York and Boston prices.
Western Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

No. 37 | IRON BLOCK | No. 43
Lake St., | | Wabash av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
[illegible] by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious store in
Burch's Iron Block.
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions,
[illegible]
Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.
[illegible]
LOW PRICES, WILL [illegible]

1860. New Crop 1860.
[illegible]

KODAK

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1860
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET

Press & Tribune

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1860

Republican County Ticket.

Republican Union Ticket.

Democratic Union Ticket.

Democratic Union Ticket.

Democratic